VELVETS AND SHAWLS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

329 W. Madison-st.,

Offer at a very large sacrifice, a line of rich

GENOA and LYONS

CLOAK VELVETS

In perfect condition at $5.50, $6.25, $7.75, $10, $12, $13, and $13 75, being a reduction of $3 to $5 a yard below former price or present value elsewhere.

Our entire line of elegant rich Black Silks above $2 75 a yard, at cost.

Our entire stock of

PAISLEY [SHAWLS] [illegible] importation, as [illegible] Shawls [for] Below [illegible] Shawls for $46; [illegible] Shawls for $33.75; $40 Shawls for $28.50; $30 Shawls [illegible] and so on. This means business, as we have determined to reduce our stock two-thirds.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

329 WEST MADISON-ST.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS

New Black Ground White Stripe Poplins, 20 cents yard.
Colored Stripe Poplins, neat styles, 25 cents yard.
Pretty German Brocades, silk line, 30 cents yard.
Variety of choice new styles, 35, 40 and 50 cents yard.
All Wool French Diagonal Serges, 50 cents yard.
All Wool Empress Cloths, 45 and 50 cents and upwards.
Bright Plaids, 25, 35 and 50 cents yard.
The new Bronze and Sage Shades in Cashmeres and Sateens, very cheap.
Cheapest Black Alpacas in the city.
A bargain in Black Cashmeres.

YAK LACES,

Guipure Laces,
Real Thread Laces,
Point Applique Laces,
In New Designs at Low Prices.

IMITATION LACES OF ALL KINDS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS.
New Stock, Very Cheap.

All kinds of Dress Goods, Flannels, Cloaks, Suits, Shawls, Morning Robes and Waterproof Cloaks, selling very cheap, at

103 MADISON-ST.
HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1872.
The regular Quarterly Dividend of [illegible] per cent will be paid on and after Monday, the 7th instant.
E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

A CHANCE VERY SELDOM OFFERED.
A book, stationery, and periodical store in one of the best locations in this city, having a fine [illegible] trade, and can bear the [illegible]. For particulars inquire at ROCKIN & FISCHER, Real Estate Agents, 14 South Desplaines-st.

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 31, OF GOOD BUSINESS qualifications desires to form the acquaintance of a lady of some means with a view to matrimony. Address E 88, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MATHEW MANNION, a native of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland. When last heard of, was in this city, [illegible] after the fire, and was then supposed to be going to Memphis, Tenn. Any information [illegible] will be thankfully received by his cousin, JOHN MANNION, 260 North Market-st, Chicago.

PERSONAL—I WAS BEWILDERED AMONG the ruins. Grant a further acquaintance [illegible] my confidence and friendship. [illegible] Send address to L 85, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A LADY DESIRES A FEW WELL-educated correspondents. Object, amusement and mental improvement. Address E 31, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JOHN, I WAS OUT OF TOWN. Did not get your letter in time. Write soon. CLARA.

PERSONAL—TWO YOUNG LADIES, 18 AND 20 years old, refined, educated, etc. desire to correspond with two young gentlemen of like qualities. Object, fun and matrimony. Address E 33, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MISS E. MANKENS (WHA[illegible]) corner Twenty-second-st and Michigan-av.) [illegible] to 20 West Madison-st, at 7½ o'clock to-morrow [evening.] B & P.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM PIPES, THERE IS A letter in the Post Office for you.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY wishes to correspond with some gentleman of means, with a view to matrimony, or to assist her in some kind of business. No triflers need apply. Address E 12 Tribune Branch office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE DRESSMAKER WHO wished to go to Minnesota, call at BROWN'S pattern emporium, 200 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—NETTIE, WROTE YOU ON 1ST. No reply; must see you. Meet me at 149 State-st, Tuesday, 7 p. m. CHARLIE.

PERSONAL—S. E. STRICKLAND WILL please call at No. 47 May-st, and redeem his clothes.

PERSONAL—CHARLIE, PLEASE CALL AT 32 State-st. EMMA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CANAL BOAT, CHEAP; ALSO good mules and canal harness. Inquire at [illegible] West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO TUCK-POINTERS AND PAINTERS—cheap, for cash, one scaffold and ropes; also, about 250 pounds of Spanish brown and Venetian red. Inquire at 21 Cottage-place, after 6 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—TICKETS OVER THE C., B. & Q. Road to Omaha and return, for one or two persons; also, one for one person; will be sold cheap. Call on LYON & KING, 153 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES from [illegible] to 1,000 diameter, at DR. JOHN PHILLIPS' Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 20 Fourth-av. A few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—10,000 BU PLASTERING HAIR. J. S. SHARP, 209 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ROSEWOOD PHELAN CARROM billiard table but little used. Inquire [illegible] BIRD, 127 and 129 Market-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED, A DOUBLE house, No. 140 and 142 Carroll-st, near Union, [illegible] feet front by 40 feet deep, two-story, six rooms each house. Price $300 if applied for on Monday. [illegible] 180 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUILDING ON LAKE Park; also a new Hall's safe, stove, and other fixtures. Apply to [illegible], between Congress and Van Buren-sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, NEARLY NEW, STRAW fire-proof safe. Inquire at Room [illegible] South Market-st.

FOR SALE—VESSELS AND LOTS—[illegible] LOTS ON Forty-eighth-st, on three years time; [illegible] West Jackson-st. [illegible] West Madison st. [illegible] RAY, 143 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT FIXTURES suitable for cigar or drug store, cost [illegible], to be sold for $700; also, a fine Indian Squaw [illegible] cigar boxes. Apply Monday forenoon at [illegible] second-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune since the fire. Address L [illegible], Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF APPLES BY the bulk. Apply at 92 West Van Buren-st. Monday.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A YOUNG COW. CALL at 239 West Washington-st. Monday a. m.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S PASS TO ST. LOUIS cheap. Address U 37 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO WATCHMAKERS—Howard regulator clock, mercurial [illegible] cup, all in order. Apply 267 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO BREECH-LOADING guns, central fire, best London make. Apply [illegible] West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A SET OF [illegible] cheap. Inquire of J. C. [illegible], Michigan-av, corner Jackson-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 50.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, October 7, 1872.

Here comes the solitary Geiger of Ohio, and tells his Straightout fellow-citizens not to vote for the Liberal candidate for Secretary of State, Aquila Wiley,—a crippled soldier,—since to do so would indirectly help Horace Greeley, their old enemy. There is very little danger that any Bourbon is going to forget himself so far as to even indirectly help an old enemy. Everybody knows that a Bourbon never forgets and never forgives.

Whichever way the Emperor William decides the dispute between the United States and Great Britain concerning the island of San Juan, its inhabitants will lose their present delightful immunity from taxes, politics, and Custom Houses. Whether the boundary line is run so as to give them to us or Great Britain, they must bid farewell to the freedom they have enjoyed during the dispute from the care of Government, and must, like other mortals, take up their political burden.

Our reformed Civil Service furnishes its steady record with the regularity of a Bridewell. In the Navy Yard at Brooklyn fifteen hundred extra men are at work on nothing. In North Carolina special agents of the Post Office Department, paid liberal salaries out of taxes, half of which come from Liberal pockets, are busy manipulating the press of the State to defeat that party; and from Alabama comes another disagreeable story concerning the jobbery of Senator Spencer and the Post Office Department in the carrying of the mails.

Mr. Grant's Administration has now so short a tenure of office that it is hardly worth Secretary Fish's while to retire at this moment from the Department of State, as it is again rumored he intends to do. If he persists in withdrawing from the Cabinet, other people besides the Cubans will be pleased, and not very many grieved. Possibly there may be another flutter among the party managers who were last winter thrown into fits by the prospect that, upon the Secretary's withdrawal, his portfolio would be given to a not very savory New York politician, who had the statesmanship to contribute twenty thousand dollars to General Grant's election.

Very little Hawaiian nomenclature appears in the list, just published, of the new Ministry of Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands. It is to be hoped that that enlightened woman fares better with her Hutchinson, Sterling, Phillips, and Harris, than the more remote Japanese with the Caprons, Peshine Smiths, and other Civil Service specimens sent from this country. There is a regularly constituted parliamentary government in the Sandwich Islands, after the pattern of the English Constitution, and the English and Americans who assist in its administration have been, as a rule, capable men.

It was hardly to be supposed that the Cameron party would acquire any great influence over Pennsylvania laborers by addressing them as they did, in effect, as fools and knaves. Any other interpretation it would be hard to give to the attempt to win their support by pardoning notorious criminals who had belonged to their organization. Workingmen have more than ordinary interest in the prompt conviction and sure punishment of such offenders; and in the statement that the effect of Schell's withdrawal has been, in Luzerne County alone, to add one thousand votes to Buckalew's strength, we see the effect that Governor Geary's action ought to have been expected to have.

Apparently our Government has as many Indian policies as there are Indians. There is too much contrast between the treaties with the Shoshonees and the Piegan massacre, the junketting of Bloody Mouth, Red Head, and Scalp 'Em All, at New York, and the fight just reported with the Apaches, to allow us to dignify the operations of Vincent Collyer and the Quaker Agents with the title of policy. With regard to the last affair, there are few who will not be wicked enough to feel glad when they learn that in it perished at least two of the savages who are known to have taken part in the murder of poor Loring. It is hard to suggest what policy ought to be adopted to protect the whites and yet save the Indians, who sometimes make it difficulty to remember that they are human, and not to be treated simply as if they were the most dangerous of the wild animals this continent produces.

No better commentary could be made on the clear, concise statement of the financial condition of the country which it is claimed Secretary Boutwell made to the business men of St. Louis, than the ruinous vacillation of his policy in the matter of buying gold and selling currency. It is bad enough to have all the country disturbed by the uncertain prospects of legislation, that will be, at worst, somewhat deliberate in its operations. But to have a Secretary who is an Executive officer, and wreaks his caprice on the instant, announce on the first of the month that he will sell gold and buy bonds at the rate of one million a week, on the third actually buy three millions, and on the five announce that he will buy four millions, throws at last a shadow on the value of his clear and concise statements.

Evidently the possibility that the people of Pennsylvania might take to-morrow's election into their own hands has not distinctly presented itself to the party managers. There are no unknown quantities in their political algebra. Given, the Hon. James O'Brien, with his Custom House Civil Service repeaters, as one factor, and a certain number of miles of railroad to be built by negroes over 21 years of age, as another factor, and the result can be ciphered out in a trice in the Committee Room. But, strangely enough, our despatches show a discrepancy between the calculations made by these experts. Senator Cameron claims only ten thousand majority, while the Republican Congressional Committee want fifteen or twenty-five thousand. When those who doctor the ballots disagree, who shall decide, if not the people?

There is a contradiction between the statement from Washington, that the Ku-Klux Law had been allowed to lie a dead letter, and that just made by a prominent Republican of Indiana, in resigning his position as Chairman of one of the Central Republican Committees. According to Colonel Dodge, United States Commissioners have been appointed, under color of a Ku-Klux supplement to one of this year's appropriation bills, to superintend the coming elections in [some] of the counties in Indiana. Very properly, Colonel Dodge resents this as an invasion of the rights of that community to take care of its own business, and as an ominous precedent which should not be allowed to have any following. The practice which has grown up in Congress of mixing legislation by these "riders," as they are called, is of itself an evil, but the application of this act is peculiarly unpleasant. It would appear that, to the Administration, an approaching Liberal triumph ranks as a Ku-Klux outrage, to be suppressed by all the precautionary means at its disposal.

The Chicago produce markets were reasonably active on Saturday, but a weak and unsettled feeling prevailed, and prices were lower all around. Provisions were nearly lifeless and prices nominal at $14 25@14.50 for mess pork, cash, and $12.75 for do seller December. Lard dull at 8½@8⅝c, cash, and [illegible] seller December. Highwines were more active and firm at 89c per gallon for iron-bound packages. Lake freights were dull at [illegible] advance, closing with agents asking 17c for corn and 18c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull at nominally unchanged prices. Wheat was moderately active at an irregular range, closing [illegible] lower than yesterday, viz, at $1.13½a1.13 for No. 2 cash, and $1.13½ for do seller the year. Corn was less active and weak at a decline of [illegible] per bu, No. 2 closing at 32½@33c cash, and [illegible] seller last half do. Oats were dull and [illegible] lower, No. 2 closing at 20½@20¾c and at 22c seller November. Rye was almost inactive, and [illegible] lower, No. 2 closing at 55@55½c. Barley less active and [illegible] lower, closing at 64@64½c cash for No. 2, and 65c for do. seller the month. There was a fairly active demand for hogs, and prices were steady at $4.30@4 70. Cattle were again dull, with prices in buyers' favor. No change was noticeable in the sheep market, there being a moderate demand at $3 25@5.00.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Tuesday's Elections—A Few Facts and Many Speculations.

Cameron Determined Upon Carrying Philadelphia.

Mr. Curtin's Speech in the Quaker City on Saturday.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS — FACTS AND SPECULATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The interest in the Tuesday elections has become so intense here that all public business is at a stand-still. Advices from the headquarters of both the political parties of Philadelphia were received yesterday and to-day, and they give confidence to both the Administration and its opponents. Senator Cameron's calculations, as evinced in a letter just received to-day by a friend of his, do not harmonize at all with the Republican Congressional Committee's arrangement of majorities in Philadelphia. According to the letter, Hartranft is to receive majority of at least 13,000 in the city, and from 3,000 to 9,000 in the State. Cameron, however, contents himself with but 6,000 in the city, and [illegible] additional in the State. A prominent Liberal journalist, who has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been in close consultation with the Liberal managers, says that Sam Randall, Alex. McClure, and J. W. Forney are positive as to Buckalew's election. His own observations confirms their statement that no amount of fraud can carry the Philadelphia Republican majority above 8,000, and that Buckalew will come to the city with at least 15,000. The demonstration in Lancaster, Allegheny and Luzerne Counties is calculated to make this latter estimate safe. In the latter county, it is stated that Schell's declaration in favor of Buckalew has had the effect of adding at least one thousand to the Liberal vote.

Although the Administration has virtually given up Indiana, Senator Morton continues to send on words of cheer and encouragement. A despatch received from him on Saturday states that the Republicans are certain to win by a majority of three thousand.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Pools on the October elections were extensively sold up town last night. Tom Murphy's friends gave odds on Pennsylvania, and 10,000 Administration majority in Ohio. They bet on Hartranft in the proportion of ten to eight, and two to one on the above majority in Ohio. They were shy of Indiana, demanding heavy odds in betting against Hendricks. The confidence of the Murphy men regarding Pennsylvania, is based on their inside knowledge of Cameron's preparations to give Hartranft any vote necessary to elect him.

The Philadelphia *Press* says there are not less than 20,000 fictitious names on the registration books of that city alone. The Board of Aldermen have completed the contract of the registry and also of counting the votes after the election. The Board is boldly pledged to Cameron. They appoint three canvassers for each polling place and only one of the canvassers is opposed to Hartranft. The window men at each precinct understand every fraudulent name on the list, and it is their business to furnish fictitious names for voters as they come, and, when necessary, to give information to persons connected with the Election Board that they are to be voted. It is plain to see that Cameron has given the one to Murphy, and that the Grant leaders conceive defeat to be impossible in Pennsylvania. Bets offered on Ohio were few, and made by Murphyians for effect.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—An overwhelming crowd of Liberals turned out in Philadelphia last night to welcome ex-Governor Curtin. When he stepped on the stage of Concert Hall, at 8 o'clock, the audience rose *en-masse* and cheered, and waved their hats, and the Governor bowed his thanks and seated himself. But this was [illegible]. The people were quiet for a moment, but rose again and again and cheered the Governor. When Mr. Curtin again came forward the *former scenes* were repeated. The excitement subsided after a time, and he proceeded to make a most eloquent and vigorous Liberal speech. In the course of his address he said: Whether there be political rings in Philadelphia or not you know; I don't. [Laughter.] I complain, my friends, that there is a ring formed to control the election of the State. It is not of a recent date. The ring found General Hartranft in the Auditor General's office, and Mr. Mackey in the Treasurer's office, and they concluded that these men would do for their purposes. You see the result. It happened that the candidate for Governor had dealings with a citizen of Philadelphia by the name of Yerkes. [Hisses.] I speak not of affidavits. [Laughter.] I have nothing but sympathy for the poor man. In the hope of gain he was seduced into large ventures. You know what happened. Mr. Yerkes and your City Treasurer were imprisoned. Well, my friends, Mr. Yerkes was pardoned on the eve of your election, and it is [illegible] the fact that the men who surrounded him when released are now with one exception office-holders. There is a talk about this. They dare not allow the vaults of the State Treasury to be opened. The people would see where their money has gone. [Applause.] I hear it rumored that it is impossible to defeat the Ring ticket. I hear it said Philadelphia can overcome any danger of defeat. Having travelled this State somewhat of late, I don't believe it. [Applause.] If it were not that we have a Presidential election this fall, Pennsylvania would give the liberal ticket seventy-five thousand majority. [Applause.] I am informed that negroes have been imported into the State. Poor, ignorant creatures, they know not what they come for except that they come to vote for some one. But there are watchful people in every section of the State, and this experiment will not succeed. Will the people of Pennsylvania submit to these things? [Cries of "no! no!"] I have made up my mind I would not help to retain men in power who do these things, and I am consoled with the fact that I am with the majority of the people of Pennsylvania. I like to be on the winning side in politics. [Laughter.] I have generally happened there. [Cheers.] They say Charles R. Buckalew is a traitor and a rebel. I know Mr. Buckalew quite well; have known him for twenty years, and I say to you here that Mr. Buckalew is as pure a patriot, and as honest a man as Pennsylvania affords. Have I been in the habit of associating with traitors and Rebels? [Cries of "No! no!"] And I hurl back in the teeth of any man who says I am a traitor and a Rebel—I hurl in his teeth the terms calumniator and liar. [Long and continued cheering.]

TWO MORE PROMINENT CONVERTS TO THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, IND., Oct. 5.—The watch fires of the party of Peace, Reconciliation and Reform are burning brightly in this part of the old Hoosier State. The grand Trumbull meeting of yesterday was followed this evening by a speech from Kosciusko County's favorite, E. V. Long, Democratic and Liberal candidate for Congress from this (Tenth) district. Always powerful in argument, on this occasion he excelled himself, deepening conviction and carrying it where it did not before exist. He startled the Grantites by reading a copy of the resignation as a member of the County Republican Central Committee, of Colonel J. B. Dodge, a soldier and ex-Treasurer of Kosciusko County. He also presented indisputable evidence that Samuel H. Chipman, President of the First National Bank of Warsaw, than whom no purer man lives, had tired of the abuses and corruptions of the present Administration, and had resolved to cast his vote and influence for Honest Horace Greeley and pure government. Many other life-long Republicans here will engage in this noble work. And so the ball rolls on.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—F. A. Boswell, Republican, having withdrawn as candidate for delegate in Congress for the District of Columbia, the contest is now between General Chipman, Republican, present incumbent, and F. G. Hiss, who will be supported by the Liberals and Democrats. The election for delegates in Congress and the Lower House of the Legislature, will take place on Tuesday next.

NEW YORK, Oct 6.—Horace Greeley has been invited to make another western tour.

A large number of persons alleged to have registered fraudulently in Newark, N. J., have been summoned before the Grand Jury on Monday.

Ex-Governor Curtin spoke again in Philadelphia last night, but did not allude to national politics.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 6.—The Liberal and Democratic County Convention met at the Court House, yesterday, and was well attended and quite enthusiastic. A more judicious, conciliatory spirit was never exhibited by any political body than was evinced at this meeting. P. J. Quigley was nominated Clerk of the District Court, General Warner Lewis Recorder, and Theophilus Crawford Supervisor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. [illegible].—The imported negro repeaters were discharged after a hearing before Justice Smoke, on Saturday afternoon, on the ground that the offence of giving and receiving money as a bribe to commit a fraud upon the ballot box was committed in another county, and was therefore without his jurisdiction.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

MACOMB, ILL.—The Rev. J. C. Stoughton, Liberal, was announced to speak at Macomb on the 3d inst. The Rev. Henderson Ritchie, Administrationist, challenged him to a joint discussion. The challenge was accepted, and an agreement made that Mr. Stoughton should open the discussion in a speech of one hour, that Mr. Ritchie should follow for an hour and a half, and that Mr. Stoughton should close in a half-hour address. The people gathered, and the speaking commenced; but it became evident, before Mr. S. had half concluded his opening remarks, that very many of Grant's blowers and strikers, together with a crowd of boys, who showed that they were drilled for the occasion, came not to hear the discussion on the part of Mr. Stoughton, but to interrupt and abuse him. It was with no little difficulty that persons sitting near these boys and blackguards were enabled to hear Mr. Stoughton's opening argument, and it was only heard as well as it was by reason of certain Liberals and Democrats who preserved order as well as they could. When Ritchie arose, "what," became the word, and better order was never seen than during his harangue. When Mr. Stoughton came to reply, after having patiently listened to Ritchie without interruption, the plot of the Grantites was doubly assured by Ritchie himself starting, and keeping up to the extent of his ability, the interruption before indulged in by the roughs and the boys, who now broke out worse than before, until it was impossible for Mr. Stoughton to proceed further, and the crowd dispersed.

FULTON, ILL.—There was a splendid Greeley demonstration at Fulton on the evening of the 1st instant. After a very imposing display upon our principal streets by our torch-light organization, known as the Greeley and Brown Guards, Armory Hall was crowded to hear the Hon. James Dinsmoor, Liberal candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, discuss the political issues of the day. The Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, and other distinguished speakers, will address the citizens of Fulton, and surrounding towns next Friday evening, on which occasion we intend to have the grandest demonstration of the campaign in Whiteside County.

ST. CATHARINE, MO.—Though this county has always been considered the stronghold of Radicalism, Greeley and Brown Clubs have been organized in each township, and the one in this village numbers nearly 100, many of whom have always been identified with the Republican party. The Liberal and Democratic County Convention has nominated a strong ticket, which can easily be elected.

NEW YORK.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Troubles.

Order of the Supreme Court Resisted by the Alabama State Authorities.

The Jersey City Chief of Police Charged with Complicity with Bank Robbers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A BURGLARIOUS CHIEF OF POLICE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The conviction, in Jersey City, of the thieves who were captured while excavating a breach in the wall in a room adjoining the Jersey City National Bank has suddenly had an astounding supplement. The arrest of Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle in Jersey City, for collusion with the almost successful burglars, has caused considerable excitement even in New York, which has recently sent a burglarious policeman to the Penitentiary. If the burglars had succeeded in plundering the vault in the Jersey City Bank their prize would have been $2,800,000, one million of which belonged to special depositors. McWilliams and Doyle were bailed last evening for $20,000 each. The information on which the Prosecuting Attorney based his charges against them was derived as follows: He learned that the robbers' friends were to meet in a room in the Jersey City Hotel to devise means for the release of their friends, and employed a police officer of Hoboken to be present at the meeting. By this means it was learned that McWilliams was in the secret, and his conduct, together with other circumstances unexpectedly brought to light, served to convince the Prosecuting Attorney of the truth of the statements made by the robbers' friends. It was in particular remembered that McWilliams was very indignant for the arrest of the robbers without apprising him by telegraph. The arrest was one of the most successful exploits ever carried out by the Jersey City Police, but the faithful officer who accomplished it was afterward pursued by the Chief with relentless hostility. He was charged with drunkenness and disobedience of orders, and his position was made so uncomfortable that he was nearly forced to resign. McWilliams, meanwhile, was making frequent visits to the robbers in their cells, and was employing every art to destroy the reputation of the man who arrested them.

THE TURF.

Although Harry Bassett and Monarchist were were both sired by Lexington, the defeat of the former yesterday, in the mile race at Jerome Park was the most complete surprise of the season to turfites. Veterans generally attribute Bassett's losing to the same cause that gave Longfellow the Victory at Long Branch last summer, namely, a sudden faltering and loss of pluck on the last half mile. The *World's* reporter says: What beat Bassett? To which only one answer can be made—lack of work. Bassett requires a great deal of work to keep him in good condition. That Monarchist is a grand horse, his many victories at long distances shows, but it is exceedingly doubtful if he could have won yesterday had there been a third horse in the race who had trailed the other two from the start. The tremendous pace of the first mile contributed no doubt to Bassett's defeat, but Monarchist was fully as tired. No one, however, must hold Bassett too cheaply, for should he and Monarchist meet in the four mile race, next Saturday, it will not be even betting in substantiation of the statement that a third good horse in the race might have beaten them. One has only to look at the time, 5:34, which is not near as good as Kentucky's time was for the first three miles in his race against Lexington's time over the same course in October, 1867, when he ran three miles in 5:29, and it is half a second slower than a second three mile heat run by Kentucky on the 9th of June, 1863, at Paterson, N.J. Monarchist was bred on the Alexander estate, in Kentucky, and was bought for $1,900 by his present owner, Sanford. He is a rich bay, 4 years old, 15 hands 3 inches high.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAPUCHIN FRIARS SAIL FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK Oct. 6.—Eighteen Capuchin friars, expelled by the Guatemalan Government, sailed yesterday for Europe.

JUDICIAL ORDER RESISTED.

The *Times'* special from Knoxville, Tenn., says serious trouble is apprehended between the authorities of Georgia and the United States Marshals. Governor Smith has instructed General Wofford, Receiver of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, not to surrender the road to Judge Haralson, and Lewis Rice, Receivers appointed by Associate Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court. General Wofford says he is instructed to tear up every rail and burn every bridge before giving up the road. The Marshals have already arrested the Sheriff of Dade County, and further trouble is apprehended.

FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE.

The Tailors' Union of this city has voted $1,000 to assist the tailors on a strike in Philadelphia.

SYMPATHY FOR THE JESUITS.

The Xavier Union Catholic Society publishes an address of sympathy with the Jesuits and other religious orders expelled from Germany.

ARIZONA.

A Band of Murderous Mohave Indians Cut Up by United States Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A despatch has just been received from Governor McCormick, of Arizona Territory, saying the attack of Colonel Mason on the Apache Mohaves is the most important blow ever dealt hostile Indians in the Territory. It is now known that most of the murders and robberies are to be charged to them, and that at least two of the killed participated in the massacre of the Loring party near Wickenburgh in November. A number of those who lately left Date Creek Reservation were found among the slain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 6.—The Arizona *Miner* extra gives an official account of the attack made by three companies of the Fifth cavalry, aided by friendly Hualapai Indians, under command of Colonel Mason, Sept. 24, on a large force of Apache Mohave Indians, led by Anches, Mohore, Ocho, Oalama, and five other chiefs, in the mountains near Santa Maria River. After a laborious march on foot over a country literally cut up with canons, the surprise was a complete success, attacking four ranches simultaneously, killing 40 Indians, and wounding and capturing many.

A large party of San Franciscans have returned from an unsuccessful expedition to the Arizona diamond fields. They denounce the excitement as a fraud.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1872.—On the lower lakes and thence eastward over New York and New England, a falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds veering to northerly and westerly, with [illegible] rain in the Middle States; southerly to westerly winds and cloudy weather with occasional rain south of Maryland in the south Atlantic and Gulf states, southeasterly to southwesterly [illegible] in the Ohio Valley and [illegible], and upper Mississippi Valley, and northwest and upper lakes, northerly to westerly winds [illegible] weather, extending south [illegible] Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

WASHINGTON.

Revival of the Rumor Concerning Secretary Fish's Early Retirement.

The Treasury Department Electioneering in Wall Street.

Five Millions of Gold to Be Sold To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WANT OF MAIL FACILITIES IN ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The citizens of certain portions of Alabama are greatly incensed at the conduct of Senator Spencer in depriving them, through his mysterious influence with the Post Office Department, of even decent mail facilities. The complaint, as usual with matters connected with Senator Spencer, has its basis in financial matters. A Mr. Hines, the political and personal friend of Spencer, proposed to carry the mails to Marshall County for $16,000, and asked Spencer's co-operation. Judge Lusk, also a Radical, but not the sort of man to be the tool of Spencer, proposed to carry the mail for $16,000. Hines and Spencer urged Lusk to withdraw his bid, but the latter refused. Thereupon Hines tried to bribe with an offer of $1,000 if he would withdraw his bid. Still refusing, Lusk was refused the contract by the Postmaster-General, and the county now gets a mail carried by horse only once a week. Mr. A. Caphain, a thoroughly trustworthy gentleman, thereupon, for the benefit of the public, prepared to carry the mail on his steamer without compensation, but this proposition was also rejected. These facts are attended by credible affidavits.

SECRETARY FISH

has returned to the city. The old rumors of his speedy retirement from the Cabinet are renewed in force. A personal friend of his said, to-day, that he desired very much to be relieved before the session of Congress began, and that the President had been notified that the Secretary had only continued so long in the State Department at the President's earnest and repeated requests. The Secretary has given up his house, and to that extent the rumor is corroborated.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN THE ELECTIONEERING BUSINESS.

There is much comment to-night over the order of the Treasury Department to the Sub-Treasury to sell five millions of gold and buy five millions in bonds. The Treasury programme for the month, as put forth on the 1st of October, was to sell gold and buy bonds at the rate of one million per week. It was scarcely three days after this order was issued that the programme was violated by directing the purchase of three millions of bonds and the sale of an equal amount of gold. The second order completely defies the published programme, and the effect on the business and mercantile interests of the country, as well as the good faith of the Treasury Department cannot well be overestimated. Whether the purpose of this extraordinary movement is a political one, or whether it is done to further the interest of the clique now operating in Wall street cannot be stated, as no explanations are made by subordinate officials here, the Secretary being absent on an electioneering tour.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GENEVA AWARD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—It is anticipated in official circles that the award made by the Geneva tribunal will be paid before the expiration of twelve months time from the time of its announcement, this being the treaty limit. The money will be paid to the Department of State, and as there is no law concurring the disposal of it, legislation by Congress becomes necessary for that purpose.

THE SAN JUAN ARBITRATION.

No official information concerning the San Juan Arbitration [illegible] decision would be made early this month.

DIPLOMATIC.

The President has recognized F. H. Hartmann, Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Cincinnati. No appointment of Minister to Sweden is contemplated until the Senate shall be in session to confirm it.

THE KU-KLUX LAW.

The Government has made no recent action under the Ku-Klux law. No complaints which would have authorized it having been received.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPANISH COMMISSION,

though organized more than a year ago, has not adjusted any claims. Some of them will be ready for consideration at the next meeting of the Commissioners this month. Dr. Houard's memorial has not yet been received.

AN ELECTIONEERING TRICK.

With a view of easing the money market, Acting Secretary Richardson has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy five millions of bonds, and sell five millions gold on Monday, the 17th inst., subject to the usual conditions of the monthly purchase of bonds and sale of gold.

FOREIGN.

Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The steamer Idaho arrived from Honolulu this evening, with dates to the 28th ult.

Queen Emma had issued tickets for a ball in honor of the Saxe Coburg party, who were to leave immediately for Australia.

The *Gazette* announces the new Ministry, as follows: F. W. Hutchinson, Interior; Robert Sterling, Finances; Stephen H. Phillips, Attorney General. Harris, late Premier, declines office in the new Ministry. The Foreign Affairs office is yet vacant.

The great summit crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii, is again in eruption. There has been no flow of lava yet. At a distance of seventy-five miles the sight is magnificent.

Business at Honolulu is dull. Exchange rules at 3 per cent.

Polynesia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Auckland dates are to the 7th of September. The Vogel Ministry has been defeated by a vote of want of confidence, the Opposition carrying the resolution after a protracted debate by a majority of two.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature allowing natives to sell land instead of the Government.

The natives are quiet.

The New Zealand Legislative Assembly has [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Death of an Ancient Irishman.

The remains of Mr. Bryan Carney, one of our oldest citizens, who died at the residence of his son, Alderman Thomas Carney, corner of Illinois and Market streets, on Friday evening, were, yesterday afternoon deposited in Calvary Cemetery. Mr. Carney was born near Castleton, Mayo County, Ireland, in the year 1780, and was consequently, 9 years old when the rebellion of '98 broke out. He had a distinct remembrance of the French cavalry under General Humbert, at Killala, and saw the tri colors of the First Republic wave over the Franco-Irish forlorn hope, when the English preferred that prodigious retrograde movement renowned in history as "The Races of Castlebar." The old man delighted to speak of this period of Irish trouble, and his reminiscences were remarkably interesting. He emigrated to America over thirty years ago, and, during the greater part of that period, was a resident of Chicago. His industry, integrity, and kindliness of nature won for him the respect and affection of all his friends. He passed tranquilly away, retaining his faculties to the last. His latest words expressed a regret that he could not live to see Ireland a nation.

Over 100 carriages and a vast concourse of pedestrians accompanied the hearse. The funeral procession was one of the largest and most respectable that ever visited the well-known precincts of Calvary.

Fatal Freak of Lightning.

During the severe thunder-storm on Saturday night, the boarding house at the corner of Twenty-third street and Indiana avenue, occupied by Mr. N. W. Barker, was struck by lightning, between 11 and 12 o'clock. At that time, "Tiny" Frank and Mrs. Churchill, domestics in the establishment, were preparing to retire. The former was lying on the floor near the wall, with her head resting on a pillow. Mrs. Churchill was standing in the centre of the room with a child in her arms. The lightning struck the chimney of the house, and ran down the water-spout for some distance. It then [illegible] several clap-boards, and entered the servants' room through a hole at the bottom of the base-board. "Tiny's" head was directly in front of this aperture, and received the full charge of electricity, which killed her instantly. The other inmates of the house were more or less affected by the shock. The pillow, upon which the unfortunate girl's head rested was consumed, and it was with difficulty that the house was saved from destruction by fire. An inquest was held on the remains of deceased yesterday, at which an appropriate verdict was rendered. The girl's parents reside at the rear of No. 138 Fourth avenue.

Everything.

Laura Keene and her assistants will treat of "The Fine Arts" at the Michigan avenue Baptist Church to-night. She is here.

—A correspondent writes that Paris green is a sovereign remedy for cockroaches. It kills them, and has the same effect upon children if they partake accidentally or otherwise.

—The Rev. C. A. Staples, of the Third Unitarian Church of this city, has received a call to the First Church of Providence, R. I.

voted to advertise for tenders of mail service, via San Francisco.

The Home Government has officially notified the Victoria Government that £40,000 of the Duffy-Webb Vogel contract would be paid by the British Government, but the change of ministry had annulled this contract before the receipt of this information.

ANOTHER SUNDAY HORROR.

A Young Man Shot Dead While Attempting to Escape from a Policeman.

A Tragedy Enacted in the Presence of a Large Crowd, and Yet the Perpetrator is Not Positively Known.

Was it a Citizen or a Policeman Who Fired the Fatal Shot?—What Captain French, Coroner Stephens, and Others Know About the Matter.

Weekly homicides continue to enliven our Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons with cheerful regularity. They are fast becoming popular local "institutions," which the people have been taught to expect by long experience. The last one was committed on the corner of Halsted and Fulton streets, between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening. At present it is apparently enveloped in impenetrable mystery. This is entirely owing to the fact that members of the press did not arrive on the scene of the crime as soon as the Coroner and police authorities, and, consequently, did not have the opportunity to make their own investigations before every person in the vicinity had been placed under the mysterious influence of those officials, and made as silent as the grave. When a murder has been committed, the Coroner and the policemen become as solemn and as wise as owls. They go around with finger on lip, and religiously shun reporters. Yet the latter, in the great majority of cases, in order to further the ends of justice, give said Coroner and said policemen the benefit of experience in gathering testimony, and have frequently furnished them with important facts which have led to the arrest of hidden criminals. When Coroner Stevens publicly investigates this last tragedy, it will be found that there was no need of all the mystery with which he and Captain French have surrounded it. The circumstances attending the crime, so far as they could be ascertained, are as follows:

Officers Elfred Danielson and Patrick Owens, while patroling their beat on West Indiana street, yesterday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock met two men who informed them that they had been grossly insulted by a party of three young fellows, who disappeared from sight but a short time before. As they stood talking together, three young men came up. The party who claimed to have been insulted identified them as the ones who had offered the insult, and requested the officers to arrest them. Danielson and Owens consented, on condition that the complainants would accompany them to the station and leave a deposit for their appearance as witnesses when the trial was called. They agreed to this, and the three young men were taken into custody. Owens had two in his charge, and Danielson had the third and the complainants. The party proceeded to the police station by the way of Milwaukee avenue and Halsted street. At the corner of the latter thoroughfare and Fulton street a crowd was met. It does not appear that the crowd had collected for any unlawful purpose, or that it showed any signs of disorder until one of Owens' prisoners succeeded in escaping from his grasp. The young man took the middle of the street, and was running away with great speed, when some one cried out, "Shoot him! Shoot him!" Two revolver shots were instantly fired after the fugitive, the second of which brought him down.

The crowd, it appears, became greatly excited after witnessing the result of the firing, and, it is said, threatened to lynch Danielson, who was publicly charged by many with having discharged his revolver. Others took his part, and claimed that he had not fired, but that a person in the crowd had. Meanwhile, the victim of the mysterious marksman expired from the effects of a wound in the back of the head, behind and above the left ear. The ball penetrated the brain. The body was carried to a neighboring drugstore, and thence to the Madison street police station, where it lay during the night. A vast and excited multitude collected on the street outside the Station, but made no demonstrations of any kind. The people were induced to disperse without difficulty.

The above are the only facts that the Coroner and Captain French could make the reporters acquainted with. The following additional ones, however, were obtained from other sources:

When Danielson and Owens came to the station, Captain French took them to his private office and examined them. It is said they positively denied all knowledge of the shooting. Their revolvers were taken from them and examined. Owens' showed one empty chamber, which had evidently been discharged some days before, as there was oily dust in the barrel, and no perceptible smell of powder. The chambers in Danielson's weapon were full. Two of the cartridges, however, looked as if they had been recently inserted. They were brighter and cleaner than the others, and were not separated by any of the old cartridges. There was a smell of powder about the revolver, and the inside of the barrel was dirty, shreds of cotton adhering to the sides in several places. A spot of blood was visible on the plating of the revolver.

Captain French retained the weapons, and despatched Sergeant Garrity, and Roundsman Simmons to the scene of the murder to ascertain further particulars. Danielson accompanied them. They returned without any additional information. Simmons says that Danielson told him and Garrity that when the shots were fired, he was walking ahead of Owens, and did not know that any person was wounded until he turned and saw the young man fall. According to the statements of witnesses, however, the escaped prisoner ran half a block ahead of both officers before he fell mortally wounded.

Sergeant Moore informed THE TRIBUNE reporter that a gentleman of his acquaintance, in whom he placed the utmost confidence, had told him that he saw a police officer fire two shots. He was sitting at the upper table when the prisoner made his escape, and reached the door in time to see the officer discharge his revolver and note the effect. This important witness was not held to appear at the inquest, for some reason or other.

There were three witnesses arrested and confined in the station, but were subsequently released by the Coroner, and allowed to depart. One of them, Rufus Hall, of No. 128 North Halsted street, was positive that it was not a policeman who fired the shots. The others knew little or nothing of the occurrence.

When these men were discharged, Captain French and Coroner Stephens had a mysterious conference in a remote corner of the office of the station, which resulted in Danielson and Owens being brought to the Captain's private office once more. They remained there about a quarter of an hour. Then they were brought before the station-keeper, searched, divested of their money, valuables, and badges of office, and locked in a cell together. Here the energetic officials ceased their arduous labors, and allowed the reporters to question them, but declined to give any answers. They were positive that the public would be as well satisfied to know the whole truth to-morrow as to know it to-day.

The name of the murdered young man is Antony Mack. He was 21 years of age, and a trunk-maker by trade. He resided at No. 381 West Chicago avenue with his mother, sister, and step-father. There was no one present in the station who had anything to say against his character as a sober and peaceful citizen, as the man who had caused his arrest and the two who had been arrested with him had escaped from custody during the excitement occasioned by his murder, and their names or residences were unknown. The family of deceased visited the station last evening, and an affecting scene was witnessed when they were brought into the presence of the dead.

A *post mortem* examination will be made to-day, after which an inquest will be held. The discovery of the ball in the brain of the murdered young man may lead to the detection of the person who fired the shot, be he citizen or policeman.

DEDICATIONS.

The Western Avenue Baptist Church, the New Catholic Cemetery at Norwood, and Unity Chapel Consecrated to Religious Uses Yesterday.

WESTERN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The accession to the population of the Fourteenth Ward by the scattering fire of a year ago led naturally enough to the increase in membership of the churches situated on the confines of that district. Especially was this observable in the Western Avenue Baptist Church, of which the Rev. J. Gordon is pastor. The increase in attendance necessitated an enlargement of the structure, and for the past few weeks an addition has been in process of building. The church, thus enlarged, was so nearly finished yesterday that services were held there, and the building formally dedicated to divine worship. The building, internally, is neat and comfortable, and large enough to accommodate all who attend, or are likely to do so for years to come.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts was announced to preach the dedicatory sermon, and this brought together worshippers from distant churches of the denomination, who by their presence (and contributions) did much for the encouragement of their brethren.

The introductory exercises consisted of an organ voluntary, the doxology, invocation by the pastor, anthem by the choir, reading of scripture, another anthem, the financial statement of the condition of the church, and a dedication hymn, composed by T. J. Elmore for the occasion. It contained five long stanzas.

The pastor apologized for the imperfect condition of the heating apparatus, which was unpleasantly perceptible, begged his hearers to bear the evil with patience, and introduced Dr. Everts, who delivered the expected address. He chose for the subject of his discourse an appropriate text from Psalm 84, v. 2: "My soul longeth, yea even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God."

The speaker pointed out the beauty of the idea of the House of the Lord as symbolical of His presence among his people. It was this which awakened the supreme devotion, and a generation of spiritual knowledge, as compared with which the knowledge of reason and experience were possessed of but a very narrow range. That was incomplete indeed, which like the segment of a circle could not be traced. Men's so-called science, of which the infamous rationalist boasted, was at best only fragmentary, and the men who boasted of knowledge of this description and repudiated faith was really like a little insect whose powers of locomotion were confined only to the flowers on which it rested or the garden wall by which its flight was circumscribed; which could never travel beyond these limits, or view life except in its own tiny sphere. Such an insect was a type of the original philosopher who never prayed. Faith was a necessary supplement to our knowledge; it enabled our devotion, and widened our views of the surrounding landscape; as if our eye could take in at once all the beauties of nature, and our ears simultaneously all the music of the universe. It was like the microscope which enabled the observer to go deeply down in his investigations. He would quote the rationalists in the beautiful language of St. Paul. How by their reason could they solve the problem of the universe, or investigate their own soul. For faith they could substitute force, calumnies, forces, and logically assert virtue and temperance entirely out of the world, and give in its place mere rationalism. To illustrate what ineffable mischief such a system would work, he supposed the case of a little child. When a command was given by the parent, in place of ready obedience, the child would wish to inquire precisely upon what principle the order was given, what object was to be attained by its execution, and what would be the consequences of its disobedience! To extend the illustration, one had only to place the human race toward God in the position of a child to its parent, and the result would be the condition at which the rationalists were endeavoring to arrive. Strange that men could see truth in philosophy as opposed to faith.

Intuition was far more to be relied upon than mere reason, and a far better authority. It was observable in the lower animals, who were guided by instinct alone. The bee, in the construction of that marvel of symmetry, his cell, was guided by it; and should the great God, who preserved the bird in its flight, cease to care for us, his higher creatures. How, then, could men prefer secular teaching to that of religious origin.

Take this spiritual knowledge away, and it would be like the withdrawal of the sunlight from the earth, which were it extinguished, the highest animals would degenerate into mere matter; remove a portion of it only, and rank growths of vegetation would be the only living forms upon the earth.

The worst forms of religious belief were more beneficial than sheer atheism. All thoughts of sanctity had their origin in the religious idea; they could not be cherished without religious ideas.

If, as atheists claimed, man was a mere outgrowth from the lower animals, how could we reverence him. You cannot but despise him to a great extent; it was a logical necessity. There were men who would not read the Bible, and to those he would quote from the highest secular authority in the world,—Shakespeare, who said: 'Tis Religion that makes vows kept.

It was religion, he would have his hearers remember, that made vows kept; not secular education nor a free press, only religion could make vows kept. Aye, religion did not, the whole race died out. Aye, and Philosophy, [illegible] told that the vast mineral wealth of the earth was preserved through the power of oxygen; that but for it all life would pass away. Religion occupied the same spiritual position toward the universe.

The speaker dwelt at length upon the necessity for religious influence in national affairs. Without religion Republican institutions would be impossible. He then viewed the House of God in its aspects as a symbol of God's presence, and as a place of safeguard from temptation. He reviewed the Sunday liquor law and the amount of evil its non-enforcement was doing; and closed with a warning to the congregation to present their house to God unencumbered with debt. A collection was taken up to pay for the Church improvements, which amounted to $6,396.

It is probable that the entire sum will be shortly raised.

THE NORWOOD CEMETERY.

The Bohemians and Polanders belonging to the Catholic Church in this city number some 20,000 persons. They have two churches but have had no cemetery. Having received the sanction of Bishop Foley they purchased twenty acres of land near Norwood and converted it into a cemetery. It was consecrated yesterday.

The military organizations and societies of the Polanders assembled at the corner of Noble and Bradley streets and there formed a procession and marched to the corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets, where the Bohemian societies were in waiting for them. They then marched together to the North-western Railroad depot in the following order: The Great Western Light Guard Band followed by the Kosciusko Guards, 100 strong, Major A. B. Laremba, commanding. This is a new militia company, which for the first time appeared in public. They made a very fine appearance in their neat uniforms. The Great Western Band followed next, and then came the Polish Societies; the St. Stanislaus Benevolent Society, 150 strong, and the St. Joseph Society, 100 strong. Another band followed, and then came the Bohemian Societies; the St. Wenceslaus Society, 200 strong, and the St. John Nipomue Society, 150 strong. The procession was nearly half a mile long. They marched through Desplaines and Kinzie streets to the depot.

At 11 o'clock a train of twenty-five crowded cars started for Norwood, where the ceremonies were to be performed. Arrived at that place, the procession was again formed and marched in the same order as before to the new Cemetery, about half a mile distant. At the cemetery, they formed a square around a large wooden cross in the centre of the Cemetery, opposite which had been erected a pulpit for the priests. A psalm was sung by a Bohemian Society, after which the Rev. Father Coka ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon in the Bohemian language. He was followed by the Rev. Father Bakanowsky, who spoke eloquently in the Polish tongue. At the conclusion of the sermons, another psalm was chanted, when the consecration was commenced by Rev. Father Molitor, assisted by Fathers Coka and Bakanowsky, who chanted the litany in the Gregorian tune, after which Father Molitor said a prayer. The procession then marched around the whole cemetery, the priests chanting psalms, and all the bands playing. Arrived again in front of the cross, a prayer was said by Father Molitor, and he then ascended a ladder and placed three lighted candles on the top of the cross. This concluded the ceremonies, and the whole concourse marched to a grove near by and enjoyed themselves until 5 o'clock, when the train again called and brought all back to the City of Chicago.

DEDICATION OF UNITY CHAPEL.

The dedication of the new Chapel of Unity Church, on the North Side, took place yesterday morning. The chapel was beautifully decorated with wreaths and flowers, and the large auditorium was packed with a dense audience of some 1,200 people. The exercises were participated in by the Rev. Robert Collyer, the pastor of the church, and the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, C. W. Wendte and A. Staples. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Collyer in an eloquent and feeling manner, in which he alluded to the sad hearts which assembled with him one year ago amid the smoke and ashes of the dear old church, with their ruined and burned out homes on all sides of them, and drew a glowing picture of the sublime energy with which the people of Chicago had surmounted all obstacles. He prophesied that before another year had passed, Unity Church would again rise up in even fairer proportions than before, and said the long wish of his heart that all seats in the church should be made free alike to all, would in the future be carried out. After the sermon, the Rev. Robert Laird Collier made an eloquent exhortation to the congregation for funds to carry on the work of the church which was very liberally responded to.

DIED.

NICHOLS—Sunday morning, Oct 6, Annie, infant daughter of Robert P. and Annie Nichols. Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Groveland-court.

HARTNETT—Mrs. Ellen Hartnett, wife of Michael Hartnett. Funeral this day, Oct. 7, at No. 177 North Water st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T. Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Business and work in K. T. Order. By Order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Rec.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!

OPENING! OF French & Imported Patterns,

On the 8th, 9th and 10th of October.

WEBSTER BROS.,

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. G. ASAY,

Law Office, Room 10 Honore's Block,

Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Initial Stationery,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS.

SOUTH SIDE—157 LaSalle-st.
WEST SIDE—Cor. Randolph and Halsted.

Receive Deposits; Discount Commercial Paper; Issue Certificates of Deposit; Furnish Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits; Transact Commercial Banking in all its branches.

LAST DAY.

Important to Policy Holders in the Stock and Mutual and National Insurance Companies.

We will purchase or collect the following policies issued by above companies:
A. E. Norton, 463 North State-st, $1,000.
F. W. Moss, 34 Grant place, $3,000.
J. B. Severton, 706 Larrabee-st $1,000.
Jno. Richardson, Blackhawk and Hurlbut-sts, $800.
First United Society, Wabash-av stone church, $5,000.
A. Bishop, 23 West Van Buren-st, $5,000.
E. G. Hicks, 150 Asylum place, $1,200.
J. McLaughlin, 55 Grant place, $1,000.
These claims are good for 100 cents on the dollar, but will be lost unless presented by Tuesday, Oct. 8.
[illegible], 23 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE

Claims after having received the first

DIVIDEND

Wanted for cash. Also, a few more

ENTERPRISE

Insurance Co. claims wanted. T. L. MILLER, Room 6, 296 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

STOVES, &c.

CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE Cheapest to Buy, Best to Use, Easiest to Sell, And never fail to give entire satisfaction.

Having a Full Stock of COOKING and HEATING

STOVES,

For the use of both Wood and Coal, AND ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE Western People,

We are prepared to fill orders promptly, at prices that will be satisfactory to the Trade. Our stock, and assortment of STAMPED, JAPANNED, and FRENCH WARE, and TINNERS' Stock, is one of the largest in the West, and we GUARANTEE OUR PRICES as low as the same class of goods can be purchased anywhere. New Price Lists now ready. Address

EXCELSIOR MFG. CO.

612 & 614 Main-st., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, [illegible]
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.
FOR SALE BY
FULLER, WARREN & CO., 56 and 58 Lake-st, Chicago, Ill.

REMOVALS.

The City National BANK

Will remove to their New and Elegant Office, 156 and 158 Washington-st., their old quarters, Monday morning, Oct. 7, 1872.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The offices now occupied by Cook, Coburn & Co., at 446 Wabash-av., corner Peck-court, spacious and well lighted, front and rear, the most desirable rooms in the above locality. Call or address COOK, COBURN & CO.

TO RENT.

Three-story and basement marble-front house, elegantly furnished. Rent, $300 per month. Possession given immediately. Call at 678 Michigan-av.

FOR RENT.

Building on southwest corner Lake and [illegible] sts, to be completed in November. E. A. DRUMMOND, U. S. Court Room.

TO LET.

Office or Desk room in Room 3, Chamber of Commerce (north front corner). Location unsurpassed for Banking, Real Estate, Insurance, or Commission Business. Apply to D. W. IRWIN & CO., 17 Central Block.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT

BRICK HOUSE,

14 rooms, all modern improvements, heated by steam; brick barn; lot 25x[illegible],

No. 4 Park Row,

Now occupied by MARSHALL FIELD, Esq. Immediate possession, with or without furniture. Full view of the Harbor, Lake, and Lake Park.

SNYDER & LEE,

14 NIXON BUILDING,
Northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

For Sale or Rent.

The large and commodious Warehouse corner of West Lake and Jefferson sts. Possession given Oct. 15. Apply to WM. KERR & CO., [illegible] West Lake st.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

GIFT MONEY ALL UP,

$500,000 IN BANK TO PAY PRIZES.

A Full Drawing in Sight.

The Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky is postponed to Saturday, the 7th of December, for the following reasons:
1. The failure of certain agents to make returns at time for the drawing to take place Sept. 28.
2. The accumulation of orders during the last few days to such an extent that it was not possible to fill them in time for the drawing on the 28th.
3. The universally expressed desire of ticket holders that a full drawing ought to be had, even if it made a short postponement necessary.
4. The belief of the management that by a short postponement the remnant of unsold tickets can be disposed of, and all the prizes paid in full without the necessity of any pro rata scaling down.

For these reasons, coupled with the earnest desire to benefit the Public Library by a larger endowment, the ticket holders by large gifts, the concert and distribution have been postponed to Saturday, the 7th of December, 1872. On that day and no other the drawing will positively and unequivocally come off in the great hall of the Public Library Building, beginning at 8 o'clock a. m., and will continue until the whole of the one thousand gifts are awarded.

The payment of the gifts will begin the third day after the drawing, and continue for six months, in current funds, by the Farmers and Drovers' Bank, or by sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank, New York, at the option of gift ticket holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND GIFT CASH				$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT				[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	$25,000		4 Cash Gifts	[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	20,000		5 Cash Gifts	[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	15,000		[illegible] Cash Gifts	[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	10,000		[illegible] Cash Gifts	[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	9,000		[illegible] Cash Gifts	[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	8,000		[illegible] Cash Gifts	[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	7,000		[illegible] Cash Gifts	[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	6,000		[illegible] Cash Gifts	[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	5,000		[illegible] Cash Gifts	[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	4,000		[illegible] Cash Gifts	[illegible]
1 Cash Gift	3,000		512 Cash Gifts	[illegible]
TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH				$500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The money necessary to pay in full all the offered gifts is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 18, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing. R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Hon. John Barbee, manager of the Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool, and Colonel Hiram F. Johnson, proprietor of the Galt House, will act as a Committee on the part of the trustees to take charge of the keys to the wheel, and, personally see that the corresponding numbers for all the tickets sold go into the wheel. After the drawing is over, the wheel, with its contents, will be placed in the hands of a committee on the part of the ticket-holders to satisfy themselves whether all the tickets sold were represented in the drawing.

Blind children, in full view of the audience, will alternately draw the tags from one of the glass wheels and the gifts belonging to them from the other, and the official record of the drawing thus conducted will be kept by three tellers chosen from different banks in the city. The drawing will be published in the Louisville papers and New York *Herald* and official copies mailed to all parties out of Louisville to whom tickets have been sent by letter.

The remnant of tickets yet unsold will be furnished to those who first apply for them, and as general a distribution of them will be made among agents as their limited number will permit. No agent will be permitted, on any account whatever, to hold or sell a ticket for the management after Nov. 25, 1872.

This postponement has been made by advice of the Trustees, with the sole object of the real benefit of both the ticket holder and the Public Library, and all concerned may rest perfectly assured that the positive and final programme here announced will be carried out to the letter.

Sept. 20, 1872.

Those who desire further information or to register their orders for tickets can call at the following news offices:

TREMONT HOUSE, THOS. G. DALY, ST. JAMES HOTEL; TRANSIT HOUSE, Stock Yards; PHILLIPS & HANNA, 287 State-st, and 124 Wabash-av; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 253 State-st; HORTON & BROTHER, 227 West Lake-st; [illegible] STOTT, West side Library, 230 West Madison-st; or address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent, Kentucky Public Library, Public Library Building Louisville, Ky.

HOTELS.

LAURIE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

Corner Madison and Canal-sts.

Meals at all hours,
Oysters in every style,
Turtle Soup and Halibut to-day.
Rooms for Ladies.

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

To rent, for a first-class hotel, the five-story and basement marble front building, of 85 rooms, on Dearborn-st just south of Tribune building. Possession given Oct. 15. Apply to GALLUP & PEABODY, 83 Washington-st.

REOPENING OF ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1872.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
The St. Louis Hotel will be opened for the reception of guests, on Oct. 15, during this coming season, under the entire control and management of E. E. MIRTON, Proprietor and Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, AUCTIONEERS,

New York, [illegible] THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1,000 Cases BELKNAP MILLS FLANNELS.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

358 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

TABLE SAUCE.

FOR FAMILY USE

THE HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE

The Best Sauce and Relish MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD FOR FAMILY USE.

Pints, - - - - - 50 Cents.
Half-Pints, - - - - 30 Cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now Ready:

The American Law Review,

FOR OCTOBER, 1872.

(Commencing the Seventh Volume.)

CONTENTS:

I. Admiralty Rule [illegible]. II. Some Points of International Law. III. Bankrupt Law,—Are our Factors Merchants or Trustees? IV. The Arrangement of the Law—Privity. V. Property in Credit. VI. Digest of the English Law Reports. VII. Selected Digest of State Reports. VIII. Book Notices. IX. List of Law Books Published in England and America since July, 1872. X. Summary of Events.

TERMS:

Subscription, per annum [illegible] $5.00
Vols. I.-VI., in law sheep, per volume [illegible] 6.00
Single Numbers [illegible] 1.50

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS,

110 Washington-st., Boston.

POLITICAL.

GOVERNOR PALMER ON THE RECORD OF SENATOR LOGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—Such an outpouring of the people as is here to-night, has not been seen in this county since Aug. 3, 1860. There are on the grounds, and listening to Mr. Morrison, at least 10,000 persons—some put the number as high as 15,000—and the immense mass of heads would indicate that number. The most unbounded enthusiasm is prevailing. The torch-light procession is simply immense. There were 3,000 torches given out, and about 500 were carried by boys. It marched through the Executive grounds, and as it passed the Mansion the huge concourse greeted Governor Palmer, who stood upon the steps, with three rousing cheers. It was just one hour passing, and displayed an unusual amount of transparencies, which were witty and comprehensive, like "Georgia 15,000 majority for the Liberal ticket." A ponderous white hat, measuring twelve feet in diameter, constituted the feature of the procession. A wagon drawn by six beautiful horses headed the procession. It was filled with elderly and prominent citizens, representing the German and American nationalities. The procession was under the direction of General McConnell, an old Republican of the 1860 kind. It was exceedingly orderly, and furnished a fine contrast to the rowdyism of [illegible] two or three weeks ago, when they deliberately attempted to stifle free speech and break up a Liberal meeting. [illegible] to prevent the success of our meeting by [illegible] from this city to Mr. Palmer's, to hear General Logan to-day, but signally failed, and it was found that only the colored Tanners, who are always on hand for a free ride and a free dinner, and a very few white people would accept the offer. To-night the managers are quaking. They expected a failure, and admit, though reluctantly, a most magnificent success.

The afternoon meeting was first addressed by Mr. Herndon, the old-time law partner of Mr. Lincoln, whose Republicanism ante-dated all others in this State. His speech was able and eloquent, and was greeted by the crowd with the most deafening cheers. He was followed by W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, whose eloquence and wit held the audience for nearly two hours. Dan Morrison's speech was filled with telling points, and was received by the vast audience with most unbounded satisfaction. At its close, Governor Palmer, after repeated calls, took the stand and made one of his argumentative and convincing speeches, taking occasion to excoriate John A. Logan. He spoke as follows:

I am not the personal enemy of General Grant, and I feel bound to say that if he had, at the beginning of his Administration, called into his Cabinet statesmen instead of the small incapable men, who were probably thrust upon him by his service followers, his term of service might have illustrated our history. But his education was exclusively military. In the old army he was a subordinate whose personal habits were not of a character to compel respect. [Applause.] He failed in civil life, and the fate of the army again called him into the profession of arms, his success was so complete that he came to regard himself as a prodigy. That his head should be turned; that flatterers should be able to persuade him that he was superior to others; that he was above law, and should not be fettered by constitutional rules that bound his processors, was not unnatural. It is too early too speak the truth in explaining his sudden rise; but all history demonstrates that the real enemies of the sudden successful are those who flatter them. The flatterers of General Grant—Washburne, Jones, Logan, Porter, Leet, Stocking, Berry, and many others who need not be named—are responsible for his failure. Eager to appropriate him to themselves, they excluded every great man from his councils, and they cursed the nation with what will be known hereafter as the lack-learning Cabinet. In this list of flatterers I have mentioned one, Senator-General John A. Logan. No man in the republic has won so much renown on so small a scale. [Applause.] When a Democrat he introduced into the Legislature of the State, and procured to be passed, a law more cruel than the slave system itself. [Applause.] In the slave States the rule only extended so far as to declare that the child of a slave mother followed her condition. Under Logan's law the son of the free mother might be made a slave. Under this act—infamous amongst the cruel laws demanded by slavery—for a free man or woman to come into this State was made a crime to be punished by fine and by slavery, and if the person guilty of a black skin only remained in the State ten days after the slavery created by the conviction the fine was increased, and another conviction and another sale followed, and so kept following until the victims fled, or [illegible] the spirit that dictated the ferocious law [illegible] by death. Logan's law did not deny the poor bruised body of its victim a resting place on our soil. He only hated living men and living women. To him it was of no consequence that the colored man and colored woman, prosecuted by the terrible laws of the slave States, had gathered their little brood around them and fled to the prairies that were blessed by God and dedicated to freedom by the ordinance of 1787, and by the [illegible] Constitutions. [Applause.] They were [illegible] for Logan to state [illegible] He forbade them to [illegible] of the State, to earn their bread and nurture their young here. He would drive them forth, or would sell them again into bondage. The husband and father was forbidden to toil for his wife and his children. The victims of this law were colored, and were despised by those whose votes he desired to win, and General Logan was the eager instrument of their prejudices. [Applause.] Not only did this law announce slavery as the doom of the colored emigrant, but it provided fines and imprisonment for any one who should aid him. The master, penitent for the wrongs done his bond people, who [illegible] to make them free. The acts of the Legislatures of all the States may be examined, and nothing more atrocious or more cruel can be found anywhere. [Applause.] And in 1860, when to the eye and judgment of all impartial, slavery had become more wicked and more infamous from its disloyal, treasonable [illegible]. General Logan distinguished himself in Congress as its [illegible] servile tool. [Applause.] In 1860 slave-hunting was infamous even in the eyes of slaveholders, and Democrats denounced the hateful tool as Dirty Work Logan. He combined the infamy of the slave [illegible] and loudly professed his willingness to do it. [Applause.] Other party leaders placed the Democratic party on a false position upon the slavery question. Logan disgraced it. [Applause.] There is not a Democrat [illegible] have been tainted with the humiliating, indecent servility of one who aspired to a leader. [Applause.] In 1861, when war [illegible] of his disloyalty to the [illegible] he denounced the anti-slavery men in the camp of the war. In August, 1864, he had not [illegible] decided whether he would support Lincoln or McClellan. His family made bets upon his probable line of conduct. [Applause.] In 1866 he denounced manhood suffrage, and, by his conduct, left it doubtful whether he would follow Johnson or adhere to the Republican party. In 1868 he favored repudiation, proposing, in violation of good faith, to tax the national securities. In 1871 he was the assailant of General Grant, and hoped to succeed him as [illegible] the Presidency in 1872. His course excited the contempt of his [illegible]. He was [illegible] as one of the half-concealed enemies of Grant. And now he applauds and praises Grant, and assails with fierce invective all who oppose him. He apologizes for his early political offences by saying he was, when they were committed, a Democrat, making responsible the party he disgraced while he belonged to it. [Applause.] He has grown rich in office, yet he tells not, nor does he say. [Applause.] Without fixed principles, he has hesitated always [illegible] while his party moved forward, and [illegible] the most advanced and radical doctrines. Once the devoted tool of slavery, after the institution ceased to exist, he became its enemy, and his fervor increased as slavery [illegible] ground. A Democrat, and while a Democrat, professing all the views he now attributes [illegible]. [Applause.] [illegible] in his devotion to a central despotism. As a teacher of error, he will, at no distant day, contribute his full share to the overthrow of the Republican party as he did the Democracy. [Great applause.]

This speech was brought out by an attack made on the Governor by General Logan last night, at the wigwam.

Hon. Casper Butz addressed a large audience of his German fellow citizens in the Hall of Representatives at the time of the out-door meeting, and, judging from the applause, his speech met the sympathies of his audience. All the Germans in the city, except the followers who turn with the office holders, were out to-night bearing torches.

MORE CONVERTS TO LIBERALISM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 5.—Colonel J. B. Dodge, one of the ablest and best men of the Republican party, and for a long time Chairman of the Central Committee of this county, has severed his connection with the Grantites. Colonel Dodge was one of the best active soldiers of the war; is a man of large influence, correct integrity, and of great energy. He to-day addressed to the Committee, of which he is a member, the following letter:

To the Republican Central Committee of Kosciusko County: Gentlemen: I hereby respectfully decline to serve further with you or the party you represent. Much as I dislike to do this, both on account of my personal relations with you and others of the old Republican party, I am compelled to take this course as the only one open to a true lover of his country, to any man who has a particle of State pride in his body, and, above all, to every man who wishes to guard the institutions of his country with a jealous care from Federal interference. In some of the Southern States, Commissioners have been appointed by a Federal Judge to supervise the elections to be held in the State next Tuesday, in accordance with an act intended as an addition or supplement to the so-called Ku-Klux bill, but which was tacked on to the end of an appropriation bill, and approved by the President of the United States, June 10, 1872. My firm belief is that the people of Indiana are fully able to regulate their own election in their own way. Our present election law is a good one. All the safeguards imaginable are thrown around the ballot box, and I can only look upon the appointment of officers by the Federal Government to supervise elections in this State as an encroachment upon the rights of the people that no patriot or man of any [illegible] This thing has been done. I am informed [illegible] County, [illegible] in the same district for the election of State Senator. If it can be done in one county, it can be in all. If officers can be legally appointed by Federal Judges to supervise elections in one matter they can in all; and, to wind up, the whole thing is an infringement of our rights as free men and citizens of the State of Indiana, and if passed over in silence or with approval we rivet [illegible] of slavery upon ourselves, and our Government becomes a despotism from which, may God and the strong arms and the willing hearts of the brave sons of this Republic forever deliver us. I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully, J. B. DODGE.

Samuel Chipman, for many years Clerk of this county, now, and for a long time past, President of the National Bank here, a Republican of standing, has expressed himself for a change and reform in the Administration.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS—MATTERS IN NEW YORK—CHARGES AGAINST CONSUL DUDLEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—At the political headquarters, in this city, the interest is wholly centered in the elections to take place next week, and both parties express great confidence in making a clean sweep. The Grant men expect to carry the town elections in Connecticut on Monday, and triumph, next day, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. They profess to claim, however, that, if Hartranft is beaten, Grant, nevertheless, will carry Pennsylvania in November. They think Morton's tactics are equal to any emergency in Indiana, and that Ohio is too steady a State to turn over. On the other hand, the Liberals anticipate a complete success, their preliminary canvass everywhere having yielded the most encouraging figures. The Bourbons have fizzled again this week at Albany, where there were only 27 delegates. Their worst rebuff is in Georgia, where Stephens, Toombs, and Herschel V. Johnson are buried alone with Grant under 15,000 majority. Immense frauds are threatened in Philadelphia, but the Liberals are aroused, and will watch the polls closely. John Morrissey has hired several detectives to stop repeaters from New York. He has heavy bets that Hartranft's majority in Philadelphia will not exceed 7,000.

Fifteen hundred extra men are employed in the navy-yard, making an aggregate of 2,000 men, chiefly engaged in doing nothing; Jimmy O'Brien nominated 800 of these Civil Service Reform loafers. Tweed, O'Brien, Tom Murphy, and Thurlow Weed have had several private conferences this week at the Metropolitan Hotel. This quadrilateral of patriots is now in charge of the navy yard appointments, and its plan is to hire O'Brien Democrats as the surest way to reduce an anti-Administration majority. It is admitted by many office-holders that an understanding exists between O'Brien and Murphy; that the former will be supported for Mayor by the Custom House ring, providing he uses his influence, in a quiet way, to reduce the Democratic majority in the upper wards sufficiently to give the State to Grant and Dix. Murphy's adherents have been betting even-to-day that Hartranft will win. Their confidence is not warranted by any surface indications, but it shows that the Central States must be prepared to fight a tremendous battle with frauds next Tuesday.

The *Tribune* publishes an official document charging Thomas H. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, with speculation in that position to the extent of about $50,000. These charges are formally made by two deputies in the Liverpool Consulate, and have been in Secretary Fish's possession since last July; but he has kept them secret along with General Starring's report on Consul Butler. Dudley is arraigned for regularly overcharging every individual with whom he has official dealings. He pays for the rent of his office $450 per year, but charges the United States $750. He charges $1,000 per year for transmitting despatches, while the service costs him but 15 shillings per week. Dudley continues in office unmolested, as it is contrary to Grant's settled policy to investigate any frauds this year previous to Nov. 5, and not then if other personal reasons intervene.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY JOBS—McCOOK'S SPEECH—POSTAL AGENTS AS PARTISAN WORKERS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—It has already been shown that the Kansas Pacific Railway, formerly known as the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, became so loaded with pecuniary obligations to the Congressional lobby that it was actually forced to change hands in order to clear itself of the financial *debris* which rendered its completion an impossibility. It is a well known fact here that though the new company has asked legislation of Congress at nearly every session up to the present time, it has been unable to obtain the least favor. During the winter of 1868 its officers were here most of the time, endeavoring to obtain the privilege of extending the road through New Mexico, but their bill failed to pass. Mr. J. D. Perry, the President, gives the reasons of the failure in a letter, which closes as follows: "Had we weakly paid the black mail demanded; had we basely yielded to the proposals to deliver us votes by States and sections even, this road might have been saved from the fury kindled against it."

The appearance, in nearly all the prominent Grant organs throughout the country, to-day, of a portion of the speech of Governor McCook, of Colorado, made in New York on Oct. 3, is accounted for by the fact that the Grant Committee here sent the speech by telegraph, last evening, to about 40 papers, with directions to print this morning, paying the bill with a liberal hand. The speech is most extraordinary in its power and scope, and accuses Mr. Greeley of having demanded, in the presence of the speaker, and Senators Chandler and Wade, that the wages of soldiers be reduced, in order that Greeley could build his houses.

The part taken by the Post Office Department in the campaign work of North Carolina has been known for some time, but the facts in regard to the special agents in that State are not generally known. These agents are paid $1,600 a year, and a per diem of from $3 to $5, making a salary of from $2,600 to $3,400 a year, with the privilege of riding free on all lines of railway and steamers in the country. As political machines they are invaluable in being able to travel from point to point without cost. In North Carolina there are three agents, while in many other States in the Union there are none. One of them is a son of ex-Governor Holden, whose record at the Department is that of a worthless officer. The other two, strangely enough are located in the small City of Salisbury. The name of one of these agents is Robert A. Long, and of the other Thos. B. Long, and the similarity in their names is derived from the fact that they are father and son.

LIBERAL RALLY AT WABASH, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 5.—The Liberals had their closing rally, previous to the election of Hendricks, to-day, and eclipsed anything of the kind ever held in this part of the State. It was purely a county affair, as there were large meetings, either Liberal or Grant, in all the adjoining counties. The work is waxing hot here in Indiana.

Only yesterday the Grantites did their best in this town. They advertised many great lights, but disappointed the public with poor, dejected Tom Browne, whose rapidly-waning hopes led him to make a failure. Both railroads brought passengers free from everywhere within 40 miles, but, although they in that way forced something of a crowd, it might have been added to our to-day without perceptibly increasing the size.

Soon after 8 o'clock the incoming teams, streaming in on every road, and the dense clouds of dust raised by them [illegible]. About noon the procession formed and marched to the fair grounds. It was led by a regiment of cavalry, gaily decorated and handsomely mounted, and contained more than 1,500 wagons, carrying beauty, banners, bands, and flags. Six wagons carried delegations of ladies representing the States, dressed in white with blue or red sashes. The banner delegation from Lagro township, had a young lady mounted on the left of 25 files of riders. A cart represented the royal family marching to the final move on the 4th of March, 1873, from the White House to the woods with the tanner. Beside it rode a demoralized individual who puffed a cigar, and who looked like Grant. The horse he bestrode, as well as that hauling the cart, was decidedly inferior, and was labelled: "I am no longer a pampered Presidential steed." The procession was some two miles in length, and the crowd numbered from 18,000 to 20,000.

The first speaker was the Hon. J. L. Mathews, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, who made an elaborate and very excellent speech, predicting a glorious victory. He was followed by Senator Trumbull, in a telling speech of two hours. The Grant [illegible] liberty to him. His speech to-day had a great effect and was almost constantly cheered.

A large meeting was addressed this evening by General Slack, another prominent gentleman, in a very able speech, which produced the most intense enthusiasm. The town is still alive with excitement at this late hour, and cries of "Greeley and Hendricks" are resounding from every quarter.

The Liberals will make a gain of several hundred in this county. They expect to gain largely by preventing the fraudulent counting of votes, which is acknowledged by all to have heretofore been practised by those supporting Grant.

MR. COLFAX AT GOSHEN, IND.

[illegible] An immense mass meeting of Republicans, estimated at 15,000, was held here to-day, and was addressed by Vice President Colfax and General Benj. Harrison, grandson of old Tippecanoe. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested.

Mr. Colfax stated that sickness in his family compelled him to return by the first train. He referred in the opening of his remarks to some pleasant incidents of his first Congressional canvass in Elkhart County, over 18 years ago. Those who were his warmest friends then were his warmest friends still. He reminded them, also, of the fact that when Indiana was so closely divided, four years ago, the Republican gains in Northern Indiana saved the State for Governor by 1,000 majority, but that small majority settled the Presidential election next month, as a Republican majority in Indiana would now, and he said, that, while he should not mingle in the bitter debates of this campaign, nor attack parties nor candidates he could not conscientiously support, he cherished the same devotion to the Republican cause which they had labored for, and fought for, and voted for, and prayed for, as in any of the years of the stormy past. He was sure the best thing possible for the Democratic party was to defeat it. "Sweet (to them) are the uses of adversity." In 1864 their national platform declared the war a failure, but two years afterward the Democrats declared they rejoiced over its success. In 1865 they opposed the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery, but two years thereafter declared they were glad it was gone. In 1868 their national platform declared all the reconstruction measures unconstitutional, but in 1872 their platform ratifies all of them. In 1870 they bitterly opposed the Fifteenth Amendment, but now they declare their allegiance to it. All this has been accomplished by the repeated defeats the Republicans have given them. Now they have progressed so they can nominate and support independent Republicans in preference to Democratic veterans. [Cheers.] Beat them once more, and by 1876 they may progress so that they can vote the regular Republican ticket, and usher in a political millenium. [Laughter and applause.]

SENATOR WILSON AT EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 5.—The Republican demonstration in honor of Senator Wilson, was the greatest ever held in the First Congressional District. The crowd at the park was estimated at 8,000 to 9,000. Delegations from Warrick, Gibson, and Posey Counties were present. Mr. Wilson spoke about two hours.

Hon. James Lynch, (colored) Secretary of State of the State of Mississippi, spoke at the Wigwam, to-night, to the largest audience of the campaign.

BOURBON MANIFESTO.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 5.—General J. H. Geiger, appointed to issue a call for a straight-out Democratic Convention, has issued a manifesto to the Democrats of Ohio, stating that as a test is to be made next Tuesday at the polls as to Greeley's strength in Ohio, by a vote on the Secretary of State, the straight-out Democrats should think twice before voting for Aquilla Wiley, as in voting for him they will indirectly support their old enemy, Horace Greeley.

THE RESULT IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—Official reports of 82 counties show a majority for Smith (Democrat) of 40,012. Thus far 139 Democrats and 9 Republicans are elected as Representatives.

NOMINATIONS.

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—The Republican County Convention was held to-day at Dearborn, and renominated George C. Codd for Sheriff, John F. W. Thoma, of Wyandotte, for Treasurer, and H. N. Wilkinson for Judge of Probate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5.—A large Greeley meeting was held here to-night, and a torchlight procession paraded the streets. The addresses were by Hon. R. J. Ramsey, John McSweeny and others.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Liberal Republican County Judiciary Committee met this evening. A Committee of Conference was selected to confer with the Tammany party and other organizations,—notably the Bar Association,—with a view to nominating the best men as a judiciary ticket. The Convention then adjourned.

The Tammany Judiciary Convention for the selection of candidates for judicial officers met this afternoon. Augustus Schell, who presided, spoke of the importance of nominating worthy men for positions. A committee of one from each district was appointed to confer with outside organizations, after which a list of candidates was handed in, and the Convention adjourned. It is understood that Assistant District Attorney A. S. Sullivan is the favorite for Supreme Court Judge; Spencer for the Superior Court; Jerome Buck for City Judge; and District Attorney Garvin for his place. The Bar Association will probably not indorse Sullivan, owing to his connection with Tammany.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—A State Convention of German-American Reformers met to-day. The State was well represented. The object is to organize the German Liberal Republican and Democratic element of the State for Greeley.

WASHINGTON.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, yesterday, the President submitted a report showing the total earnings for September to be $66,000, and the expenses $19,000. The reports state that the increase in tonnage as compared with the corresponding period of 1870, is 30,618 tons—a decrease, as compared with 1871, of 13,426 tons. This decrease is attributed mainly to the extraordinary low stage of water in the Potomac, and navigation is so seriously interfered with on the Cumberland Division, although using all the water in the river at Cumberland, that it has been found necessary to reduce the tonnage of boats from 120 to 90 and 100 tons. Notwithstanding this there is an increase of the revenue, compared with the corresponding period of 1870, of $18,189, and a decrease, as compared with 1871, of $1,843, while the decrease in the revenue from June 1 to Oct. 1, as compared with 1871, is $11,749.

THE CURRENCY.

The stringency of the money market having revived the discussion whether the Secretary of the Treasury had the right to issue additional currency, if such a policy should become necessary, it is claimed by the Treasury Department here that the Secretary has such a right, at least to the extent of adding $44,000,000 to the present volume of circulating medium. The argument is that the act of Feb. 25, 1862, provided for the issue of $150,000,000 to the circulation, reserving, however, $50,000,000 for the redemption of temporary loan certificates to be issued and used only when necessary for that purpose. Under the act of March 3, 1863, another $150,000,000 was authorized, making the whole authorized amount $450,000,000, and contemplating a permanent circulation till the resumption of payment in coin, of $400,000,000. This is the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase, who was Secretary of the Treasury at the time of the passage of the above several acts, and is regarded as decisive of the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the legal circulation from the present amount outstanding—$356,000,000—to $400,000,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A Washington despatch says: The State Department has advices from the Northwestern Boundary Commission, which state that little progress has been made in locating the thirty-ninth parallel. The expedition will soon return to the United States for winter quarters.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The filling of the vacancy in the Mexican Claims Umpire, caused by the death of Dr. Francis Lieber, will probably lead to trouble. Our Government, it is said, would be unwilling to accept anyone named by Mexico, as all questions referred would be by lot. The Indian cases, amounting to $32,000,000, might fall to the Mexican Umpire, and the interest of his country, it is contended, would necessarily bias his judgment. It is also said that Mexico cannot consistently ask any of the European nations to name an umpire.

THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—In a work now in preparation by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson, on the finances, he says, after quoting the law of February, 1862, for the issue of currency: "At the time the amount outstanding is $356,000,000. That is the limit below which the circulation of United States notes cannot be reduced without Congressional enactment. Between that amount and $400,000,000, as authorized by law, an issue of $44,000,000 is left to the discretion of the Secretary, who has never since availed himself of it to any extent whatever, except on two occasions. During September, 1869, about $1,500,000 of 3 per cent demand certificates came in suddenly for redemption and were paid out of this reserve; but the amount so withdrawn was within two weeks' again restored thereto.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Revenue officers have been appointed: Storekeepers: Edwin Lippincott, Montana; Stephen Wing, Third District California; J. W. C. Bogart, Senior, Fourth District Tennessee; Frederick A. Cimmonsan, Kansas.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The son of Sir Stafford Northcote died yesterday.

One Collins, who absconded with $70,000 of stolen money, sailed on steamer for Baltimore on Monday last. The authorities have been notified to arrest him.

A Cabinet meeting has been called for Wednesday next, to transact important business, the nature of which is not reported.

France.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Russian Ambassador in that city has received a note from Tanieff, Secretary of the Emperor's Privy Council, withdrawing the congratulations, which the Emperor had extended to Thiers, expressing the dissatisfaction of Russia at the aggressive attitude of the Radical party of France.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The journals of this city have opened subscriptions for the relief of the Alsatians who have left their homes but retain their French citizenship.

Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The report that the Spanish Government would make a claim against the United States for damages inflicted by the filibustering expeditions to Cuba is pronounced untrue.

Japan.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Yokohama, dated September 21, announces that two-thirds of the treasure lost by the burning of the steamship America, at that port, has been recovered.

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul Custom House—A Narrow Escape—Railroad Work Suspended.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 5.—Work on the Custom House, in this city, was suspended to-day for want of funds. A. G. Mills, Assistant Architect of the Treasury Department, was here during the week, and pretty emphatically expressed his disgust with the management of affairs. The work has been in progress five or six years, and some $400,000 been expended. When the last appropriation of nearly $100,000 was obtained that was certain to complete it, so the ring said. Now this money is exhausted, and it will take $150,000 more to complete it. Senator Ramsey has engineered the job, and the men who have stolen the money are loud for Grant and contributing to the expenses of the campaign.

Deputy United States Marshal Brockett undertook to take a dose of whiskey and peppermint, but got hold of a bottle of poison by mistake. Antidotes were given in time to save his life, but he had a narrow escape.

Work on the branches being built by the Northern Pacific from Sauk Rapids to Pembina, and from St. Cloud to Brainerd, has been suspended this week, and men to the number of 1,500 discharged. The reason is said to be the lack of funds. The Northern Pacific needs a Credit Mobilier.

Fires.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 5.—The Court House of Kankakee County was burned this forenoon. The books and papers were saved. There is an insurance to the amount of $30,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The loss by the fire at Paterson, N. J., yesterday, will, it is estimated, reach $350,000. Three hundred employes were thrown out of employment. The amount of insurance is stated to be $110,000, of which $80,000 is on the foundry and $30,000 on the silk factory. The books and papers of the office and $100,000 worth of patterns were saved from destruction.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—A fire at midnight destroyed the roof of a large frame shed on Pearl street, near Eggleston avenue, used as a machine shop by Charles Ratcliffe & Co. The loss on the building is $3,000, and on the machinery and stock $2,000, with no insurance.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5.—In Syracuse, on Thursday, Bliss' box factory and planing mill, corner of Catherine and Canal streets, was destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of lumber and several small dwelling houses. The losses are as follows: J. B. Bliss, $30,000, small insurance; H. W. Short & Co., lumber yard, $1,000, no insurance; four small houses, $5,000.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 5.—The Court House caught fire this morning at 2:30 o'clock and is entirely destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known, but a prisoner who was released on bail last night is now under arrest, charged with setting fire to the building, and, rumor says, circumstances point to his guilt. All the records were saved. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $20,000. The fire was first seen in the cupola, and, with proper energy, could have been easily put out with buckets.

MICHIGAN.

Obituary—Detroit City Loan.

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—A Hudson special says: Mr. Eli Bush, an old and respected citizen, aged 58, died this morning of typhoid fever. He has been a resident of Pittsford township in this county for 30 years.

A city loan of $100,000 sewer bonds was to-day disposed of among our own citizens, at a premium of from one-half to one-tenth of one per cent.

Yerkes.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Mayor Stokely was interviewed this morning, and confirmed the report that Yerkes had made affidavit to the truth of the statement made after his release from prison. The Mayor declined to give the affidavit for publication, saying that it will be used in trials soon to come off.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Rodney L. Adams, late proprietor of the Geneva Courier and one of the oldest editors in Western New York, is dead.

—A. F. Campbell, of New York, has purchased for $60,000 the old American Theatre, Walnut street, Philadelphia.

—The woollen house of Gilbert & Lovejoy, No. 18 Summer street, has suspended payment, with liabilities of $200,000.

—Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, has been arrested in Columbia, S. C., on a charge of forgery while Treasurer of the Western & Atlantic Railway, in 1869. He was subsequently discharged, but is now held until a requisition could be made for him by the Governor of Georgia.

—The Louisville Exposition Directors have invited the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee to meet Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, on Oct. 10, on the occasion of the celebration of the opening of the South & North Alabama Road. The Governors of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama are expected to be present.

NEW YORK.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—President Watson of the Erie Railway, has been talking frankly to a reporter of necessary changes in plans for the future. He says it is essential to alter the gauge. Erie can at present make no connections. With a 4 foot 8 inch track the road will be benefited in many ways. The cost of the change is estimated at from $10,000,000 to $300,000,000, but this, it is urged, will be nothing compared with the benefits to be derived. The Board of Directors had decided to make it. No other portion of the rolling stock; but the trucks will have to be changed. The work will be commenced immediately, and will be done within five years. During that time, Mr. Watson said, the stockholders will not receive a single dividend. Under the present system Erie can never be made to pay. Under the new system it would pay immediately.

THE EXCESSIVELY ORNAMENTAL ARROGANT BATES

has arrived, and is now occupied haunting newspaper offices. Unless he breaks into Bloomingdale he will depart for England on Wednesday, on the steamer Manhattan, to carry out his scheme of flapping the American flag all the way on foot from the Scottish lowlands to Guildhall, in London. He expects to be an object of National solicitude, and argues that America's welcome to the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur demands an English requital. He spurns a recommendation to examine the English lunacy and vagrancy laws before embarking.

FINANCIAL REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week money has been stringent, with very little relaxation. The discount market has sympathized. Business in commercial paper was very moderate. The banks have not been able to discount all paper presented by customers, and many parties have been forced to seek accommodations on the street through note brokers. The street rates for prime and good paper are 12 to 15 per cent, and names outside of this classification pass at higher and irregular rates.

The bank statement is an unfavorable exhibit, and the changes are more violent than were generally expected. The loans have fallen off $2,483,310, the specie $3,019,600, the circulation $130,900, the deposits $9,299,600, and the legal tenders $3,007,110. These remarkable changes are more or less the result of speculative movements on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room. An analysis of the statement shows that the banks have made a net loss of $3,687,025 in their legal reserve, which is now $1,272,300 below the 25 per cent required by law.

The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount during the week to 5 per cent did not materially influence matters here, although it gave rise to considerable discussion. The Bank of England is now menaced by Germany and America. The German Government is enabled to draw upon London for gold whenever it pleases, by presenting bills of exchange received from France in liquidation of indemnity. Rates of exchange in New York on London are low enough to permit of shipments of gold from England, but the condition of the money market and also uncertainty in regard to the value of cash gold prevent a movement of this kind. But it is evident that the Directors of the Bank of England will do their utmost to keep the outflow of bullion within the narrowest limits possible.

Foreign exchanges have been very unsettled, and the lowest rates of the season have been made.

In the Gold Room the week has been characterized by alternate spells of buoyancy and depression in the price of gold, as well as alternate scarcity and ease in cash gold. The two extremes of the week were 113½ and 114¾, with the lowest prices of the week current both on the opening and closing days.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange has passed through some remarkable and sudden changes. The temper at the opening of the week was bearish, but a sudden advance of 4½ in Pacific Mail changed the current, and caused an improvement of ½ to 1 per cent in the general list. Afterwards Pacific Mail reacted 3½ per cent and Panama 5½ per cent from the highest point, and the balance of the list dropped off from ½ to 4 per cent. In this downward movement the Northwest shares were peculiarly prominent, and the decline in these stocks exercised a depressing influence on the whole market. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western tumbled 4 per cent, and New Jersey Central 3 per cent. Western Union and Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central, each declined about 1 per cent. Lake Shore, Wabash, Harlem, New York Central, Rock Island and Pittsburg declined ½ to 1½ per cent. A weakness was developed in express shares, which declined 2½ per cent, on American. Erie, Boston, Hartford & Erie, and Wells, Fargo & Co., have advanced against the general current of the market. To-day the market changed from bear to bull, and there was a rally of ½ to 2 per cent, with some reaction after the bank statement. The advance in stocks and sharp decline in gold to-day gave rise to various rumors about some new financial departure by Secretary Boutwell, but no one seemed to have any clear idea of what that something was to be. At first it was rumored that the Secretary intended to sell $8,000,000 gold next week, and deposit currency in National Banks designated as depositories in this city. Another was to the effect that the Government had deposited $4,000,000 gold in a banking house to pay off the diplomatic service. But this story was exploded when it was discovered that the amount was largely in excess of that required for diplomatic use. Later in the day rumors were alternately current that the Secretary intended to place $25,000,000 gold and $20,000,000 legal tenders on deposit in the National Banks to relieve the money and gold markets.

Foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $6,664,288; produce exports, $4,718,458, and specie exports, $2,161,403. The imports are $50,000,000 in excess of last year, and the exports of produce $7,000,000 behind. The exports of specie are less by $1,300,000.

CLOSING RATES SATURDAY.

The stock market to-day was influenced by various conflicting rumors about Secretary Boutwell's intentions. The general list was firm, and advanced from ⅛ to 2¼ per cent. The greatest improvement and activity were in Northwest, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Ohios, Erie, and C., C. & I. C. After the bank statement the market fell off ½ to 1 per cent, and recovered at the close. Money was active and stringent to-day, ranging from 7 per cent gold to ¼. The highest rates were made at the very close. Foreign exchange was weak in the morning, when sales were made at 108½ for 60 days, and 108 for sight; but in the afternoon there was an increased demand for bills, and an advance in rates, closing at 107 to 107½ for 60 days and 108½ to 108¾ for sight. Gold was active and excited. The price declined sharply, under a pressure of sales, from 114¾ to 113¾, and afterwards rallied to 114¼ at the close. A prominent banking firm sold freely, and the price declined to 113¾. Government bonds were lower. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99½@99¾; Union Pacific, firsts, 89@89½; land grants, 80@80½; incomes, 75@75½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was moderate. Low and medium grades were lower. The larger supply, in the absence of ocean freight room, checks the export inquiry, and the trade buy good grades sparingly. At the close the market was heavy and dull for all grades below $8.00; other grades steady but quiet. Holders of wheat are disposed to sell, and the market for spring favors buyers. Winter is well held, and choice scarce,—the market closes fairly active. Common spring is easier; choice firm and saleable. Good winter is in fair request for milling.

PROVISIONS.

Pork is better and inactive demand, chiefly for the trade—part to cover contracts, and part for future. For the latter there were sales of 1,500 brls mess, seller October and November, at $14.40@14.50. Cut meats were fairly active and firm. Bacon was steady for spot and heavy for future. Lard was quiet and unchanged.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The coach-drivers' strike has been successful. Yesterday the last employer acceded to their demands, and the drivers now get $14, instead of $12 per week.

PERSONAL.

General Leon, the distinguished Haytien, has arrived here, and will shortly go to Washington, to pay his respects to General Grant.

EXONERATED.

The Special Committee of the State Board of Managers, who are investigating the House of Refuge management, exonerate the officers of that institution from the charges made against them.

POLICE OFFICERS IN ARREST.

Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, of the Jersey City police force, were arrested, this morning, charged with being implicated in the attempted robbery of the First National Bank, of Jersey City, and committed for trial.

NITRO GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

At Bayonne, N. J., this morning, an explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred on the Central Railroad, where some laborers had been at work track building. The glycerine was applied for an experimental blast. The quarrymen were sheltered behind the boulders, and, after the blast, Patrick McGlynn, who was not more than forty feet distant, was found horribly mangled, with his right arm torn off by a piece of rock. Another laborer was struck in the bowels and leg, in a dying condition. Another was lifted into the air and seriously injured. A residence two hundred feet distant had its roof crushed through by boulders weighing 1,000 pounds.

LICENSE REFUSED.

The Excise Board to-day refused a license to Paul Falk, against whom the Seventh Street Methodist Church made complaint for selling lager beer.

REV. N. W. WOODRUFF,

of the First Reformed Church, who has just been called to the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, has left for Europe, on a visit to his father, who is ill.

District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, was to-day exonerated by a jury of newspaper charges against him.

Buckley, a Police Justice in Brooklyn, was to day indicted for intoxication while on the bench and dereliction of duty.

Mrs. Murray died this morning from injuries produced by being thrown from the stoop of her dwelling, by Patrick McCloskey, on Tuesday night.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

At a meeting held last night, at the Union League Club Rooms, a committee of twenty-nine, including Professor Blake, of New Haven, Jackson S. Schultz, Professor Joy, of Columbia, were appointed to take measures to have products of this country suitably represented at the Vienna Exposition.

THE JERSEY CITY BANK ROBBERY.

Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle were subsequently bailed in $20,000 each. Charles J. Proctor and Frank Doonan, with whom the above were supposed to be implicated, were this afternoon found guilty of breaking into the First National Bank, in Jersey City, in June last.

CLERGYMEN TO BE TRIED.

It is rumored that at the meeting of the Baptist Association, which is to take place in a few days, on Long Island, Revs. J. Hyatt Smith and Geo. F. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, will be put on trial for radicalism on the subject of open communion. Mr. Smith's views caused a great deal of interest among Baptists.

EXTRA GAS LAMPS.

The Commissioner of Public Works, in a communication to the Common Council, says there are 1,343 extra gas lamps in the city, maintained at an expense of $70,000.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

At the third annual dinner of the Liberal Club, this evening, Horace Greeley presided. Edmund Yates, the English novelist, and Dr. Lewis Buchner, of Darmstadt, were among the invited guests, and responded happily to the toasts of "Literature" and "Science," respectively.

Secretary Boutwell at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Secretary Boutwell arrived here at noon, visited the fair in the afternoon, and spoke at the Temple to-night to a large audience, composed mainly of the most substantial business men of the city, without regard to politics. His speech was a clear, concise statement of the financial condition of the country, and was well received.

Strengthening the German Fortifications.

The Germans are determined that the fortifications of the Fatherland shall be strong enough for all possible contingencies. Formidable works are being constructed around Strassburg, and five powerful fortresses are to be erected around Mayence at a cost of from 20 to 21 million florins for the mason work alone. Then there is the strategetic railway of which we have heard from Neu-Brisach to Donau-Eschingen, and besides much else that might be named, there are, lastly, the works deemed essential to protect the German coasts. During the last twenty months masons and engineers have been hard at work at the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, and in the Bay of Jahde. At a certain distance from these a whole army of workmen are busily constructing strategic railways parallel with the coast, and connecting again with the great lines of the railway system of the interior. In the opinion of competent persons a landing between the months of the Elbe and Ems, which might have been possible in 1870, would no longer be so now. With the network of telegraphs and railroads along the whole extent of the coast which is not directly defended by fortresses, slight detachments of observation would suffice to make a surprise impossible. Yet all this is not found enough by the Prussian Government. It has decided to erect new fortresses in the islands Wanger-Oog and Neuwerk, planted in the sea like advanced sentinels, east and west of the wide entrance formed by the two embouchures of the Jahde and the Weser. Protected by the fire of these fortifications, the German fleet would be able to risk the offensive even against superior naval forces. Works of equal importance are projected for the defense of the Baltic coasts, and it is estimated will not cost less than sixty millions of thalers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Troops of Ailments Vanquished.

On account of the protection which it affords against the fevers generated by unhealthy exhalations, Hostetter's Bitters is considered an indispensable family medicine on the borders of our Southern and Western rivers, and in new settlements where the [illegible] for the first time disturbing the solitudes of nature. Its reputation, however, is not confined to such localities. Wherever the elements of disease are rife it is the surest safeguard of health; wherever sickness prevails it is efficacious as a remedy. Among the ailments it relieves are [illegible] indigestion, biliousness, and all the minor ailments connected with derangement of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels—such as heartburn, headache, flatulence, costiveness, nausea, distaste for food, languor and debility, palpitation of the heart, trembling of the hands, noises in the ears, dimness of vision, disturbed sleep, and mental depression. All these physical and mental disturbances tend to a general failure of all the powers of the system; they should be at once corrected—as they always may be—by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor [illegible]. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travellers, new settlers, and all unacclimatized persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

will be found absolutely infallible; while, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD, SMITH & CO.,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "LIGHT RUNNING"

"DOMESTIC"

"BEST TO USE."

"Easiest to Sell."

It don't pay you to fight the Best Machine. Prove our Claims. Get the Agency and sell it.

Address

"Domestic S. M. Co.,"

74 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY.

BANKRUPT SALE!

China, Glass and Fancy Goods at LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES for THREE DAYS ONLY. Balance will be sold AT AUCTION, Thursday, Oct. 10, at 10 a. m.

LATE

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,

70 W. Washington-st.

REMOVAL.

Lyon & Healy

Will REMOVE to OTIS' BUILDING, State and Monroe-sts., on or before November 1.

Smith & Nixon

REMOVAL.

GEORGE SCOVILLE has removed his law office to 156 Washington-st., near LaSalle, City National Bank Building.

NEW FIRM.

SCOVILLE, CORWIN & BAYLEY,

Law Office, 156 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR!

Chicago, 4 Days Only!

Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 7, and Not Before That Time!

P. T. Barnum's

Great Travelling

Museum, Menagerie,

Caravan, Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute & International Zoological Garden,

With free admission to

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

Seven Superior Exhibitions!

In Six Separate Colossal Tents!

Ten Times Larger than Any Other Show Ever Seen on Earth!

Will exhibit in Chicago MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10, on STATE-ST., extending from Twenty-second-st., nearly THREE FULL SQUARES, the only grounds in Chicago large enough for this Colossal Exposition. Three entertainments each day—morning, afternoon, and evening.

Grand Opening, Monday, Oct. 7, 1 p. m. Evening, doors open 6:30.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, three exhibitions each day.

Doors open at 9:30 a. m. and 1 and 6½ p. m.

Admission to the Seven Colossal Shows only 50 cts. Children under 9 years, half price.

The entire Pavilions are brilliantly illuminated in the evening by 500 gas jets.

Excursion trains will run on all the railroads for a distance of 75 miles to bring in the multitude.

Will also exhibit at Oshkosh, Oct. 1; Watertown, 2; Milwaukee, 3 and 4; Racine, Saturday, 5th.

Aurora, Ill., Friday, Oct. 11; Ottawa, 12; Joliet, 14; Kankakee, 15; Champaign, 16; Danville, 17; Lafayette, Ind., 18; Logansport, 19; Fort Wayne, Monday, Oct. 21.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

TO-NIGHT.

Michigan-Av. Baptist Church.

Laura Keene's

LECTURE ON

"THE FINE ARTS,"

ILLUSTRATED WITH

Vocal Music,
Mme. Clara Stella.
Instrumental Music,
Sig. Moresini,
Recitations,
Laura Keene,
Readings,
W. H. Pope.
Assisted by Louis Falk, Organist.

TO-MORROW NIGHT—Union Park Congregational Church.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale, for the South Side, at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 96 Wabash-av. For the West Side, at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st.

NIXON'S.

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

POPULAR MATINEE PRICES, 25 and 50 cents. No reserved seats.

ROBERTS' TROUPE.

New Stars This Week!

WALTER BRAY,

The Original "Sugar Bob."

Miss Lizzie Warren,

The artistic and inimitable Jig Danseuse and Lady Song and Dance Artiste.

Mr. JAMES MAAS and Miss GUSSIE CRAYTON,

The famous Teutonic Character Artists, in their great specialty of "SNYDER."

MISS LEONA DARE,

In her thrilling and astonishing Feats upon the Trapeze, in conjunction with MANNING, PASTOR [illegible], Messrs. Hurley and Marr, the Weston Sisters, etc., etc.

For full particulars see programmes.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

AIKEN & LAWLER..........Managers.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 7,

GRAND INAUGURATION BY

THEODORE THOMAS

AND HIS

UNEQUALLED ORCHESTRA.

SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

The largest and most perfect Concert Troupe which has ever travelled, either in this country or in Europe.

MR. GEORGE L. OSGOOD,

The young American Tenor, will make his first appearance.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY MATINEE,

Next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 1-2 o'clock. Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 1-2 o'clock.

Steinway & Sons' Celebrated Pianos are used at all the Thomas Concerts.

Reserved seats can be secured at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison st., between State and Dearborn.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—Last performances of

The Rogue's March.

J. H. McVICKER as..........Major Gideon

Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday Matinee,

Grand Italian Opera!

TROVATORE and PURITANI,

Under the direction of SIGNOR FARINI, assisted by the ladies and gentlemen of his musical class.

Seats can now be secured without extra charge.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN..........Lessees and Managers

The Largest Company, without exception, in America. A combination without a parallel.

To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday's Matinees, Brilliant success of the great MATHEWS TROUPE, who will appear in a number of new and startling feats, among which ARTHUR GREGORY will present his masterly act on the single bars.

First appearance of the talented Dutch Comedian, CHARLEY GARDNER.

Charley Benedict, Mlle. Cerito, Miss Helene Smith, Miss Rosa Lee, Miss Minnie Rainforth, Harry G. Richmond, Dick Carroll and his boys, the General, Master Addie, and Little Dick, Miss Patti Rosa, W. C. Burton, Harry Gulon, E. K. Collier, Frank H. Nelson.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE of beautiful young ladies, with the graceful and accomplished star premiere danseuse Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, Miss SOPHIE REMMELSBERG, Miss CLARA LEONTINE, in Two Grand Ballets.

The performance will conclude with the laughable comedietta entitled

JONES' BABY.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S

Minstrels and Burlesque Company.

First week of the pleasing balladist R. T. TYRRELL. The character act of J. H. MILBURN. Five solo singers in the first part. Love in a Basket. A Trip to the Moon.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Humpty Dumpty!

Vol. 2, reconstructed and reorganized.

TONY DENIER

And his entire PANTOMIME TROUPE, with Willie Cobb and his Trained Dogs, Monkeys, and Goats, and Prof. Rosera and pupils, all in new features, acts, and specialties.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S

CELEBRATED

KID AND CASTOR GLOVE.

From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light Mode, and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing Shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

NEW YORK,

Sole Agents for the United States.

HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. Haddenwood, Agent, 752 B'way, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Frame Building

AT AUCTION.

148 Michigan-av.,

Containing about 45,000 Feet of Lumber.

We will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, the double two-story Frame Building, situate 148 Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Regular Tuesday's Sale of

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

CHINCHILLAS, BEAVERS, ETC.,

AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 8, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

DRY GOODS,

Piece Goods, Woollens, Blankets, Dress Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

Also fine assortment of Ladies' Furs.

AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 9, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

Boots & Shoes,

HATS, CAPS, AND CLOTHING,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Morning, Oct. 10, at 9 1-2 o'clk.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

OUR AUCTION SALE,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 8, will comprise

CLOTHING,

Woollen Knit Goods, Army Overcoats, Dress Coats and Jackets, Trimmed Hats, Suspenders, Notions, &c.

Sale at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

CATALOGUE

BOOT & SHOE

AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 9 1-2 a. m., 600 Cases of PRIME ASSORTED GOODS will be offered, including another invoice of those Celebrated HAND-MADE SUCKER BOOTS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Will on THURSDAY, October 10, offer at auction another large and fine line of

Fancy China Ware,
Bohemian Ware,
Toys, Dressed Dolls, and
Fancy Goods.

Sale at 9:30 a. m.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REMEMBER THE SALE OF

30 SPLENDID LOTS

near the depot at Austin, and

36 Elegant Lots at Norwood Park,

at our Salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., on

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Get circulars of us with plat, or call at 106 Clark-st.

It is a rare chance.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By JAMES BRENNAN,

Auction sale Tuesday and Friday at 10 o'clock a. m. at JAMES BRENNAN'S Chicago Horse Market, Nos. 213, 215 and 217 West Twelfth-st., a large stock of work horses, one span of four-minute horses, with top buggy and harness, 4 open buggies, 4 sulkies, 10 lumber wagons and 10 sets of heavy harness. Open sales every day.

JAMES BRENNAN, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

To Builders and Carpenters!

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY, NO. 13 [illegible], Oct. 3, 1872.

Bids will be received at this office until the 14th instant for the material in the Society's Vegetable Warehouse, located near Sixteenth st., and adjacent to the M. C. R. R. Co.'s engine house.

Said buildings contain about 70 m feet of lumber, and will be sold to the highest bidder on condition of its removal within twenty days from purchase.

Key may be found at office of J. P. Smith, Jr., No. 702 Indiana-av.

GEO. M. PULLMAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Oct. 10, 12 noon.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 17, 3 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 a. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN,

86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Calabria	Oct. 2	Abyssinia	Oct. 19
Russia	Oct. 9	Batavia	Oct. 23
Cuba	Oct. 16	Algeria	Nov. 2

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths secured.

Steerage Passage at low rates in currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,

General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 2 Billiter-st., London. DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Chicago, Oct. 5, 1872.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of 2½ per cent will be paid on and after Monday, the 7th instant.

E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 22x32, weighing at least 40 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, until 11 o'clock noon, on the 12th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois. 500 reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 15, 1872, 500 reams on or before Jan. 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $10,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the time, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms, and of like quality, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Documents

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"

OR

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by the Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.

No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.

No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield, together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.

No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. N. W. Springer at Chicago.

No. 6—Speech of Hon. James R. [illegible] Expenditures of the Government.

No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black, arraigning Grant.

No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.

No. 9—A Record of President Grant and Cabinet from the Seat of Government, to the neglect of the People's Business.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 12 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid	[illegible]
50 Copies	[illegible]
100 Copies	[illegible]
500 Copies	[illegible]
1,000 Copies	[illegible]

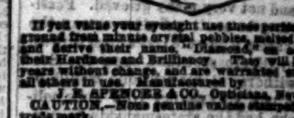
Send orders RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. E. MAYO & CO., 166 State-st., and 71 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

[illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE [illegible]

WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY

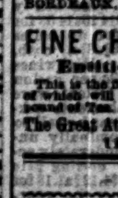
Entitled "Washing Day."

This is the first of a series of ten Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,

110 West Washington-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

[illegible]

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,

46 South Desplaines-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The telegraphic announcement [illegible] troller of the Currency would [illegible] ment from the National Banks, [illegible] condition on last Thursday, Oct. 3, [illegible] have the effect of slightly relieving [illegible] market next week, as the banks [illegible] less let out money a little more [illegible] the aggregate, the amount will be [illegible]

For the last two days the demand [illegible] has been pressing. Many borrowers [illegible] standing have been urgent, and [illegible] to get from the banks as much as [illegible] must have in some way. Prudent [illegible] course, must know when to say [illegible] expect to keep out of trouble. [illegible] the whole business community [illegible] the bankers, who keep other people's [illegible] deposit, should not be too accom[illegible] temptation to do so is strong just [illegible]

In the open market good business [illegible] two names sold to-day at from 1½ [illegible] per month, and loans were made [illegible] laterals as high as 12 per cent per [illegible] is an advance in rates of from one [illegible] cent per annum since this time last [illegible] shows that on the whole the market [illegible] more stringent.

Currency was very scarce here [illegible] several of the banks ordered remittances [illegible] New York. The pressure for currency [illegible] the price of New York exchange to [illegible] for sales between banks to-day, and [illegible] were even made as low as ½ discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks [illegible] week ending Oct. 5 were:

	Clearings.
Monday	$ 3,930,057 [illegible]
Tuesday	4,303,162 [illegible]
Wednesday	4,442,312 [illegible]
Thursday	3,991,321 [illegible]
Friday	4,268,582 [illegible]
Saturday	4,332,978 [illegible]
Total	$25,101,965 [illegible]
Corresponding week last year	$23,777,747 [illegible]

The following quotations of local [illegible] furnished by Messrs. Hammond & [illegible] Financial Agents, 54 Washington-street:

First National Bank	[illegible]
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]
Commercial National Bank	[illegible]
Merchants' National Bank	[illegible]
German National Bank	[illegible]
Northwestern National Bank	[illegible]
Corn Exchange National Bank	[illegible]
City National Bank	[illegible]
Cook County National Bank	[illegible]
National Bank of Illinois	[illegible]
National Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
Merchants' Saving, Loan and Trust Company	[illegible]
Chicago City Railway	[illegible]
West Division Railway	[illegible]
North Division Railway	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car	[illegible]
Elgin Watch Company	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]
Traders'	[illegible]

SALES.

$2,000 City National Bank [illegible]
$4,250 First National Bank [illegible]
$3,000 Chicago City Railroad [illegible]

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt Preston & Kean quote [illegible] selling rates in this market as follows:

	Buying.
United States 6s of '81	115 [illegible]
5-20s of '62	114 [illegible]
5-20s of '64	114 [illegible]
5-20s of '65	114 [illegible]
5-20s of '65 January and July	113 [illegible]
5-20s of '67 January and July	113 [illegible]
5-20s of '68 January and July	113 [illegible]
10-40s	107 [illegible]
United States 5s (new issue)	110 [illegible]
United States Currency 6s	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]
Illinois County and T'nship 10s	[illegible]
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Gold opened at [illegible] down to 113½, rallied to 114¼, and closed [illegible] Loans were from 7-16 to 1-74 for use. The daily clearings were about $80,[illegible] The specie shipments for the week [illegible] to $2,161,403 00.

The bank statement is unfavorable [illegible] a loss of $3,689,025 in the reserve. The money market was active and [illegible] ranging from 7 per cent, gold, to [illegible]

Governments were lower, in sympathy [illegible] gold. There was a decline of ½@1 per [illegible] market closed steady.

State bonds were dull and steady [illegible] about nominal prices.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid [illegible] on account of interest and $6,000 in [illegible] of 5-20 bonds.

The stock market throughout the day [illegible] fluenced by the various and conflicting [illegible] in regard to some new operations of the [illegible] Department. The general list was firm [illegible] vanced from ⅛ to 2¼ per cent. The [illegible] provement and activity was in Northwest, [illegible] common, Western Union, Pacific Mail, [illegible] and Erie. After the bank statement the [illegible] fell off ½ to 1 per cent, and recovered [illegible]

Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115⅛	Coupons, '67	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	114⅛	Coupons, '68	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	114⅛	10-40s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	114⅛	Currency 6s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	92	Old Virginias	[illegible]
Old Tennessees	73	Old N. Carolinas	[illegible]
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	[illegible]
New Virginias	47		

STOCKS.

Canton	91	St. Paul, pfd	[illegible]
W. U. Tel	70½	Wabash	[illegible]
Quicksilver	42	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	84	Terre Haute	[illegible]
American	76	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
United States Ex	77	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	81	C. & A. pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	94½	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie	53	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	73	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem	120	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	120	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Michigan Central	114	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	82½	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern	71	Cen. Pacific	[illegible]
N. W. pfd	81	Del., Lack. & W.	[illegible]
Rock Island	106	B., H. & Erie	[illegible]
N. J. Cen	101		
St. Paul	[illegible]		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The following were the receipts and [illegible] the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. [illegible]
Flour, brls	8,102	8,193	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	121,300	127,972	[illegible]
Corn, bu	177,090	150,120	[illegible]
Oats, bu	66,060	90,461	[illegible]
Rye, bu	5,543	17,320	[illegible]
Barley, bu	35,320	42,600	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	97,935	121,160	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	332,950	119,280	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	26,400	416,818	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	121,160	9,280	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	27,100	9,830	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	23,650	13,900	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	28,880	43,300	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	9,160	6,568	[illegible]
Cattle, No	1,479	2,678	[illegible]
Sheep, No	272	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	124,371	107,998	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	36	271	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	43,076	31,240	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	47,201	6,075	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft	10,794	8,630	[illegible]
Shingles, m	10,877	3,680	[illegible]
Lath, m	1,680	1,140	[illegible]
Salt, brls	1,610	676	[illegible]
		12,360	[illegible]

Withdrawn from store for city consumption [illegible] Friday: 3,980 bu wheat; 2,611 [illegible] 10,880 bu oats; 917 bu rye; 4,180 bu [illegible] during the week: 14,499 bu wheat; 10,[illegible] 18,660 bu oats; 5,039 bu rye; 37,286 bu [illegible]

The following grain has been inspected [illegible] store this morning up to 10 o'clock: [illegible] wheat; 299 cars and 67,080 bu corn [illegible] and 13,600 bu oats; 17 cars rye; 120 [illegible] Total (955 cars), 565,000 bu.

The following shows the receipts and [illegible] of breadstuffs and stock at this port [illegible] week ending with this morning, and [illegible] corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	Oct. 5, '72.	Sept. 28, '72.	[illegible]
Flour, brls	38,383	34,361	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	650,050	652,388	[illegible]
Corn, bu	959,013	1,066,305	[illegible]
Oats, bu	345,330	387,199	[illegible]
Rye, bu	30,836	57,308	[illegible]
Barley, bu	367,593	419,930	[illegible]
L. Hogs, No	35,383	48,371	[illegible]
Cattle, No	14,189	18,480	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, brls	30,259	32,262	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	399,318	290,044	[illegible]
Corn, bu	1,297,344	978,312	[illegible]
Oats, bu	253,714	202,618	[illegible]
Rye, bu	19,629	20,880	[illegible]
Barley, bu	437,445	302,077	[illegible]
L. Hogs, No	47,201	37,930	[illegible]
Cattle, No	6,188	8,490	[illegible]

Such as many of the spirited members of the Board desire it, it is definitely [illegible] there will not be a cold lunch and [illegible] less a banquet, served on the occasion of the Board of Trade taking possession of its new quarters on Wednesday next.

On Monday next, at 1 o'clock p. m. [illegible] gation sent from this city to the [illegible] vention recently held in Cincinnati, [illegible] the full Board the rules adopted by [illegible] vention for the government of the [illegible] trade in general. It is desirable [illegible] Board sanction these rules.

On and after Monday next the [illegible] the Board of Trade, or, rather, the [illegible] change National Bank, will be located [illegible] Chamber of Commerce building.

The death of H. D. Booth, Esq., of [illegible] Tobey & Booth, was announced on [illegible] day, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

THE MARKETS.

There was a good attendance of [illegible] 'Change to-day, and a very fair [illegible] transacted in the different grain markets. [illegible] weak and unsettled feeling prevailed [illegible] were lower all around. Receipts [illegible] money close, freights high, and [illegible] foreign markets not very stable, [illegible] of values here. The market [illegible] steady and rather firm, with the [illegible] ished early in the day in some [illegible] fully regained. In the grocery [illegible] changes were unimportant. The [illegible] side goods as well as in leading [illegible] every liberal character, and firm [illegible] in all departments of the market. [illegible] continue to arrive sparingly and [illegible] unable to fill orders with their [illegible] ness, but as yet no serious delays [illegible] The supply of choice coffees was [illegible] light, but otherwise the stocks are [illegible] general market is in a satisfactory [illegible] The movement in dry goods was [illegible] and former prices were well [illegible] sound. Staple cottons were [illegible] owing to an advance [illegible] raw material, but there was no [illegible]

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY"

OR

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed review of the many matters of the misdoings of the present Administration; and reasons why Grant should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by the Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.

No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.

No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.

No. 5—Speeches of Judge Dana and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.

No. 6—Speech of Hon. James R. Doolittle, at Greeley Expeditions of the Government.

No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black, Arraigning Grant.

No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.

No. 9—A Record of President Grant and Cabinet from the Seat of Government, to the Secret of the Pending Rebellion.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 24 to 32 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, as following rates:

Single Copies, by Mail, prepaid	$ 20
10 Copies	1 00
25 Copies	2 00
50 Copies	3 50
100 Copies	6 00
1,000 Copies	50 00

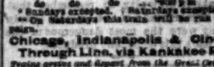
Sent orders RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve it.



If you value your eyesight use none except Lenses, ground from pebble or rock crystal. Avoid all others as worthless. Manufactured by

SPENCER OPTICAL MANUFACTORY, New York.

CAUTION.—Some peddlers have counterfeited our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents in every town in the United States. Send for circular. Address, SPENCER OPTICAL MANUFACTORY, New York.

J. H. MAYO & CO., 40 and 42 Randolph street, Chicago, and 27 Maiden Lane, New York, Sole Agents for the Trade. Wholesale jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lakes, Indiana-ave. and Pacific R. R. and Canal, and Sixteenth-st. Trains office at Sherman House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*9:00 A M	*3:30 P M
Accommodation	*5:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Peoria Fast Line	*9:00 A M	*3:30 P M
Rock Island Express	*11:30 A M	*6:30 P M
Galesburg Passenger	*4:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 P M	*8:30 A M
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:00 A M	*6:30 P M
Pacific Express	*11:30 A M	*6:30 P M
Dwight Fast Express	*4:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*5:00 P M	*8:30 A M
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:30 A M	*10:00 A M
Riverside and Hinsdale	*4:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Hinsdale Accommodation	*5:30 P M	*8:30 A M

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays only. ‡ Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake and Canal streets, for Lemont and Joliet; and foot of Kinzie-st. for all other trains. Ticket Offices—At Depots, and at 62 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Palmer House. Baggage Checked Through.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville	*9:15 A M	*3:30 P M
Kansas City Fast Express, via Louisiana	*4:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City and Council Bluffs Express	*4:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Springfield & Bloomington Express	*9:15 A M	*3:30 P M
Springfield & Bloomington Express	*4:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Lemont Accommodation	†5:30 P M	†8:30 A M
Joliet Accommodation	†5:30 P M	†8:30 A M
Joliet Accommodation	‡8:00 A M	‡10:30 A M
Joliet Accommodation	‡5:30 P M	‡8:30 P M

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays only. ‡ Sundays only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Kankakee)	*9:00 A M	*3:30 P M
Day Express	*9:00 A M	*3:30 P M
Night Express	*5:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 P M	*8:30 A M
Kankakee Accommodation	*11:30 A M	*10:00 A M
Hyde Park Accommodation	*4:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Hyde Park Accommodation	*5:30 P M	*8:30 A M
Mail (via Cairo)	*5:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Day Express	*9:00 A M	*3:30 P M
Cairo Express	*4:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Cairo Express	*11:30 A M	*6:30 P M
Cairo Express	*5:30 P M	*8:30 A M
Dubuque & South City	*9:00 A M	*3:30 P M
Dubuque & South City	*4:00 P M	*10:00 A M
Hyde Park and Oakland	*11:30 A M	*10:00 A M
Hyde Park and Oakland	*5:30 P M	*8:30 A M

FOR INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Mail	*9:00 A M	*3:30 P M
Night Express	*5:00 P M	*10:00 A M

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 A M	*3:30 P M
Grand Trunk Night Express	*5:00 P M	*10:00 A M

Through Tickets to all points East and South can be secured. Baggage Checked to destination. Ticket Offices—At Depots, 62 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Palmer House.

RENNICK & WORTS, General Passenger Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringement, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE, the same to be the principal Words used in the Claim of the Patent, and a name not only to identify the Patent, but to show that the Capsule is not to be used after the date of its expiration. The Capsules are made in the best manner, and that the Capsules are made in accordance with the requirements of the Patent Laws, are hereby made known to the public. Capsules are now ready for sale by the Trade generally. BETTS & BETTS, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

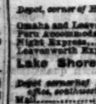
FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY

Entitled "Washing Day."

This is the First of a series of Ten Oil Chromos, as near like the original as it is possible to make them. Issued on Tax.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 116 West Washington-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

OF ALL SIZES, FOR FAIRBANKS, BOURNE & CO., 111 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Canal-street.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

The telegraphic announcement that the Comptroller of the Currency would call for a state ment from the National Banks, showing their condition on last Thursday, Oct. 3, will probably have the effect of slightly relieving the money market next week, as the banks will all doubtless let out money a little more freely, and, in the aggregate, the amount will be considerable. For the last two days the demand for money has been pressing. Many borrowers in good standing have been urgent, and yet have failed to get from the banks as much as they said they must have in some way. Prudent bankers, of course, must know when to say "No," if they expect to keep out of trouble. For the rest of the whole business community it is important that bankers, who keep other people's money on deposit, should not be too accommodating. The obligation to see to it stands first now.

In the open market good business paper with two names good to-day at from 1½ to 2½ per cent per month, and loans were made on good collaterals as high as 12 per cent per annum. There was an advance in rates of from one or two per cent per annum since the time last week, and there is every reason to think the market has become more intense.

Currency was very scarce here to-day and several of the banks ordered remittances from New York. The pressure for currency depressed the price of New York exchange to 1-10 discount buying and between banks to-day, and sales were made as low as ¼ discount.

The clearings of Chicago banks for the week ending Oct 5 were:

	Clearings.	Balances
Monday	$ 3 199 057 62	$463,132 19
Tuesday	4,303,262 22	459,907 05
Wednesday	4,443,818 84	621,018 21
Thursday	4,322,676 92	561,982 76
Friday	4,852 643 34	377,111 97
Saturday	4,323 678 25	477,640 68
Total	$25,101,935 01	$2,601,192 87
Corresponding week last year	20 777,747 35	$2,156 816 06

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Hoard, Hammond & Watson, Financial Agents, 84 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked
First National Bank	130	140
Fifth National Bank	100	—
Commercial National Bank	170	175
Merchants' National Bank	100	—
Second National Bank	100	—
Northwestern National Bank	100	—
Northwestern Nat'l Bank—Pref.	100	—
Union Stock Yards	115	—
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.	145	—
City Railroad Company	105	—
National Bank of Illinois	110	—
National Bank of Commerce	110	—
Mechanics' Saving, Loan and Trust Co.	100	170
Chicago City Railway	100½	104
West Division Railway	100	106
North Division Railway	100	105
Chicago Fire Department	100	110
North Western Railway	100	114
North Western Railway—Pref.	100	114½
Cook County Bonds	100 & int	—
Chicago City Bonds	100 & int	—
Board of Commerce	100	105
Chicago Exchange	100	—

	PAR.	
Chicago City Railroad		● 165
First National Bank		● 1974
Chicago City Railroad		● 167½

GOLD AND SILVER MARKET.

Hours Last Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market as follows:

	Selling.	Buying.
United States 6s of '81	113½	113½
" 5-20s	111½	111½
" 10-40s	111½	111½
" 7-30s	110½	110½
" 1st of January and July	113½	113½
" 2d of January and July	113½	113½
" 1st of January and July	110½	110½
" 2d of January and July	110½	110½
" 1st of January and July	107½	107½
United States 5s (new issue)	110	110
United States Currency 6s	120 & int	—
Central Pacific Gold 7-30s	99 & int	—
Old Coupons	99 & int	—
Old Coupons	99 & int	—
Chicago County and Township 10s	107½	108
Chicago City 7-30 Bonds	107½	108

MARKET.

New York, Oct. 5.—Gold opened at 114½, sold down to 114¼, rallied finally, and closed at 114¾ after selling at 114¾. The daily clearings were about $50,000,000.

The gold sales for the week amounted to $1,102,000 in.

The last statement is unfavorable, and shows a decrease in the reserve.

The money market was active and stringent, ranging from 7 per cent gold, 10 to 12 currency, to 1 per cent, in sympathy with the decline in gold, but closed steadily at 7 per cent gold, 10 to 12 currency.

Sterling exchange was dull and nominally unchanged, but closed steady.

Government bonds were dull and steady all day, at unchanged quotations.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $20,000 in coin for interest, and $6,000 in the redemption of 5-20 bonds.

The stock market throughout the day was irregular, various and conflicting stories in regard to some new operations of the Treasury Department, and the new Pacific Railroad bill, which passed the House to-day, 124 to 71 per cent. Tradgreatest interest and activity was in Northwestern and Pacific Railroad shares, which were strong and higher. After the bank statement the market was dull at 1 to 1 per cent, and recovered at the close.

Sterling, 10%.

GOVERNMENTS	
Coupons, '81	113½
Coupons, '82	113½
Coupons, '84	111½
Coupons, '65	111½
Coupons, '67	111½
Coupons, '68	111½
10-40s (new)	111½
5s (new)	110½
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, new	74
Virginias	44
Old N. Carolinas	35
New N. Carolinas	15
STOCKS.	
N. Y. Central	91
N. Y. Central scrip	91
Hudson River	118
Reading	97½
Michigan Southern	82½
Michigan Southern guaranteed	92
Illinois Central	132
Illinois Central—Leased	93
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97½
Cleveland & Toledo	92
Rock Island	113
Northwestern	82
Northwestern preferred	91
Fort Wayne	92
Ohio & Mississippi	30
Terre Haute	20
Terre Haute pfd	40
Chicago & Alton	100
Chicago & Alton pfd	111
C., C. & I. C.	90
C., C. & I. C. pfd	100
C., R. I. & P.	113
Lake Shore	87½
Indiana Central	83
Indiana Central pfd	93
Un. Pacific stocks	37½
U. P. land grants	78
Cen. Pacific bonds	84
Del. Lack. & W	94½
B., H. & Erie	3

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments in the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, bbls	8,102	6,135	6,778	16,809
Wheat, bush	124,000	180,000	111,000	51,783
Corn, bush	127,000	180,000	211,000	268,381
Oats, bush	96,000	45,617	56,000	45,617
Rye, bush	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Barley, bush	83,000	43,000	183,410	49,259
Grass seeds, lbs	97,000	121,180	43,227	138,034
Provisions, lbs	230,000	115,200	151,000	85,000
Live hogs, No	26,000	418,810	10,802	45,019
Cattle, No	121,740	9,180	41,000	138,113
Horses, No			167	174
Sheep, No			174	1,161
Hides, lbs	21,000	8,000		342,000
Lumber, M ft	2,000	1,000	22,000	
Shingles, M	30,000	43,000	18,000	26,845
Salt, bbls	2,000	6,000	2,000	7,737
Lard, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Wool, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Coal, tons	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Potatoes, bush	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Broom corn, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Whisky, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tobacco, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Butter, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Cheese, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Eggs, doz	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Dressed hogs, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pork, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Beef, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Ale, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Hay, tons	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Timothy seed, bags	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Flaxseed, bags	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Clover seed, bags	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Castor oil, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Linseed oil, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Coal oil, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Clover seed, bags	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Withdrawn from store for city consumption (Friday), 2,000 bu wheat; 3,611 bu corn; 1,000 bu oats; 317 bu rye; 4,130 bu barley de 14,439 bu wheat; 19,728 bu corn; 6,000 bu oats; 5,069 bu rye; 37,396 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 314 car loads; 60 cars and 07,000 bu corn; car loads; 11 cars rye; 129 cars barley.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Oct. 5, '72.	Sept. 28, '72.	Oct. 7, '71.
Flour, bbls	39,500	42,167	30,446
Wheat, bush	686,000	677,200	866,451
Corn, bush	1,207,000	1,200,000	1,080,499
Oats, bush	127,000	180,800	211,894
Barley, bush	282,000	45,617	268,381
Rye, bush	19,000	27,000	22,000
Grass seeds, lbs	83,000	43,000	183,410
Provisions, lbs	230,000	97,200	122,895
Live hogs, No	26,000	418,810	10,802
Cattle, No	12,962		37,406
Horses, No	24	15,480	10,65
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, bbls	32,822	21,869	29,967
Wheat, bush	590,515	396,044	674,834
Corn, bush	1,297,844	979,316	456,194
Oats, bush	353,714	248,512	711,633
Barley, bush	19,839	20,000	23,046
Rye, bush	61,443	203,977	181,816
Grass seeds, lbs	47,201	27,278	26,966
Provisions, lbs	6,188	8,400	7,136

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 A M	*3:30 P M
Grand Trunk Night Express	*5:00 P M	*10:00 A M

Through Tickets to all points East and South can be secured. Baggage Checked to destination. Ticket Offices—At Depots, 62 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Palmer House.

RENNICK & WORTS, General Passenger Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringement, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE, the same to be the principal Words used in the Claim of the Patent, and a name not only to identify the Patent, but to show that the Capsule is not to be used after the date of its expiration. The Capsules are made in the best manner, and that the Capsules are made in accordance with the requirements of the Patent Laws, are hereby made known to the public. Capsules are now ready for sale by the Trade generally. BETTS & BETTS, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY

Entitled "Washing Day."

This is the First of a series of Ten Oil Chromos, as near like the original as it is possible to make them. Issued on Tax.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 116 West Washington-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

OF ALL SIZES, FOR FAIRBANKS, BOURNE & CO., 111 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Canal-street.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

The telegraphic announcement that the Comptroller of the Currency would call for a state ment from the National Banks, showing their condition on last Thursday, Oct. 3, will probably have the effect of slightly relieving the money market next week, as the banks will all doubtless let out money a little more freely, and, in the aggregate, the amount will be considerable. For the last two days the demand for money has been pressing. Many borrowers in good standing have been urgent, and yet have failed to get from the banks as much as they said they must have in some way. Prudent bankers, of course, must know when to say "No," if they expect to keep out of trouble. For the rest of the whole business community it is important that bankers, who keep other people's money on deposit, should not be too accommodating. The obligation to see to it stands first now.

In the open market good business paper with two names good to-day at from 1½ to 2½ per cent per month, and loans were made on good collaterals as high as 12 per cent per annum. There was an advance in rates of from one or two per cent per annum since the time last week, and there is every reason to think the market has become more intense.

Currency was very scarce here to-day and several of the banks ordered remittances from New York. The pressure for currency depressed the price of New York exchange to 1-10 discount buying and between banks to-day, and sales were made as low as ¼ discount.

The clearings of Chicago banks for the week ending Oct 5 were:

	Clearings.	Balances
Monday	$ 3 199 057 62	$463,132 19
Tuesday	4,303,262 22	459,907 05
Wednesday	4,443,818 84	621,018 21
Thursday	4,322,676 92	561,982 76
Friday	4,852 643 34	377,111 97
Saturday	4,323 678 25	477,640 68
Total	$25,101,935 01	$2,601,192 87
Corresponding week last year	20 777,747 35	$2,156 816 06

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Hoard, Hammond & Watson, Financial Agents, 84 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked
First National Bank	130	140
Fifth National Bank	100	—
Commercial National Bank	170	175
Merchants' National Bank	100	—
Second National Bank	100	—
Northwestern National Bank	100	—
Northwestern Nat'l Bank—Pref.	100	—
Union Stock Yards	115	—
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.	145	—
City Railroad Company	105	—
National Bank of Illinois	110	—
National Bank of Commerce	110	—
Mechanics' Saving, Loan and Trust Co.	100	170
Chicago City Railway	100½	104
West Division Railway	100	106
North Division Railway	100	105
Chicago Fire Department	100	110
North Western Railway	100	114
North Western Railway—Pref.	100	114½
Cook County Bonds	100 & int	—
Chicago City Bonds	100 & int	—
Board of Commerce	100	105
Chicago Exchange	100	—

	PAR.	
Chicago City Railroad		● 165
First National Bank		● 1974
Chicago City Railroad		● 167½

GOLD AND SILVER MARKET.

Hours Last Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market as follows:

	Selling.	Buying.
United States 6s of '81	113½	113½
" 5-20s	111½	111½
" 10-40s	111½	111½
" 7-30s	110½	110½
" 1st of January and July	113½	113½
" 2d of January and July	113½	113½
" 1st of January and July	110½	110½
" 2d of January and July	110½	110½
" 1st of January and July	107½	107½
United States 5s (new issue)	110	110
United States Currency 6s	120 & int	—
Central Pacific Gold 7-30s	99 & int	—
Old Coupons	99 & int	—
Old Coupons	99 & int	—
Chicago County and Township 10s	107½	108
Chicago City 7-30 Bonds	107½	108

MARKET.

New York, Oct. 5.—Gold opened at 114½, sold down to 114¼, rallied finally, and closed at 114¾ after selling at 114¾. The daily clearings were about $50,000,000.

The gold sales for the week amounted to $1,102,000 in.

The last statement is unfavorable, and shows a decrease in the reserve.

The money market was active and stringent, ranging from 7 per cent gold, 10 to 12 currency, to 1 per cent, in sympathy with the decline in gold, but closed at 7 per cent gold, 10 to 12 currency.

Sterling exchange was dull and nominally unchanged, but closed steady.

Government bonds were dull and steady all day, at unchanged quotations.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $20,000 in coin for interest, and $6,000 in the redemption of 5-20 bonds.

The stock market throughout the day was irregular, various and conflicting stories in regard to some new operations of the Treasury Department, and the new Pacific Railroad bill, which passed the House to-day, 124 to 71 per cent. Tradgreatest interest and activity was in Northwestern and Pacific Railroad shares, which were strong and higher. After the bank statement the market was dull at 1 to 1 per cent, and recovered at the close.

Sterling, 10%.

GOVERNMENTS	
Coupons, '81	113½
Coupons, '82	113½
Coupons, '84	111½
Coupons, '65	111½
Coupons, '67	111½
Coupons, '68	111½
10-40s (new)	111½
5s (new)	110½
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, new	74
Virginias	44
Old N. Carolinas	35
New N. Carolinas	15
STOCKS.	
N. Y. Central	91
N. Y. Central scrip	91
Hudson River	118
Reading	97½
Michigan Southern	82½
Michigan Southern guaranteed	92
Illinois Central	132
Illinois Central—Leased	93
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97½
Cleveland & Toledo	92
Rock Island	113
Northwestern	82
Northwestern preferred	91
Fort Wayne	92
Ohio & Mississippi	30
Terre Haute	20
Terre Haute pfd	40
Chicago & Alton	100
Chicago & Alton pfd	111
C., C. & I. C.	90
C., C. & I. C. pfd	100
C., R. I. & P.	113
Lake Shore	87½
Indiana Central	83
Indiana Central pfd	93
Un. Pacific stocks	37½
U. P. land grants	78
Cen. Pacific bonds	84
Del. Lack. & W	94½
B., H. & Erie	3

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments in the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, bbls	8,102	6,135	6,778	16,809
Wheat, bush	124,000	180,000	111,000	51,783
Corn, bush	127,000	180,800	211,894	268,381
Oats, bush	96,000	45,617	56,000	45,617
Barley, bush	83,000	43,000	183,410	49,259
Rye, bush	19,000	27,000	22,000	22,000
Grass seeds, lbs	97,000	121,180	43,227	138,034
Provisions, lbs	230,000	115,200	151,000	85,000
Live hogs, No	26,000	418,810	10,802	45,019
Cattle, No	121,740	9,180	41,000	138,113
Horses, No			167	174
Sheep, No			174	1,161
Hides, lbs	21,000	8,000		342,000
Lumber, M ft	2,000	1,000	22,000	
Shingles, M	30,000	43,000	18,000	26,845
Salt, bbls	2,000	6,000	2,000	7,737
Lard, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Wool, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Coal, tons	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Potatoes, bush	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Broom corn, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Whisky, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tobacco, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Butter, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Cheese, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Eggs, doz	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Dressed hogs, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pork, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Beef, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Ale, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Hay, tons	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Timothy seed, bags	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Flaxseed, bags	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Clover seed, bags	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Castor oil, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Linseed oil, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Coal oil, bbls	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Clover seed, bags	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Withdrawn from store for city consumption (Friday), 2,000 bu wheat; 3,611 bu corn; 1,000 bu oats; 317 bu rye; 4,130 bu barley de 14,439 bu wheat; 19,728 bu corn; 6,000 bu oats; 5,069 bu rye; 37,396 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 314 car loads; 60 cars and 07,000 bu corn; car loads; 11 cars rye; 129 cars barley.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Oct. 5, '72.	Sept. 28, '72.	Oct. 7, '71.
Flour, bbls	39,500	42,167	30,446
Wheat, bush	686,000	677,200	866,451
Corn, bush	1,207,000	1,200,000	1,080,499
Oats, bush	127,000	180,800	211,894
Barley, bush	282,000	45,617	268,381
Rye, bush	19,000	27,000	22,000
Grass seeds, lbs	83,000	43,000	183,410
Provisions, lbs	230,000	97,200	122,895
Live hogs, No	26,000	418,810	10,802
Cattle, No	12,962		37,406
Horses, No	24	15,480	10,65
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, bbls	32,822	21,869	29,967
Wheat, bush	590,515	396,044	674,834
Corn, bush	1,297,844	979,316	456,194
Oats, bush	353,714	248,512	711,633
Barley, bush	19,839	20,000	23,046
Rye, bush	61,443	203,977	181,816
Grass seeds, lbs	47,201	27,278	26,966
Provisions, lbs	6,188	8,400	7,136

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 A M	*3:30 P M
Grand Trunk Night Express	*5:00 P M	*10:00 A M

Through Tickets to all points East and South can be secured. Baggage Checked to destination. Ticket Offices—At Depots, 62 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Palmer House.

RENNICK & WORTS, General Passenger Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringement, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE, the same to be the principal Words used in the Claim of the Patent, and a name not only to identify the Patent, but to show that the Capsule is not to be used after the date of its expiration. The Capsules are made in the best manner, and that the Capsules are made in accordance with the requirements of the Patent Laws, are hereby made known to the public. Capsules are now ready for sale by the Trade generally. BETTS & BETTS, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY

Entitled "Washing Day."

This is the First of a series of Ten Oil Chromos, as near like the original as it is possible to make them. Issued on Tax.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 116 West Washington-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

OF ALL SIZES, FOR FAIRBANKS, BOURNE & CO., 111 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Canal-street.

IRON AND STEEL.

IRON AND STEEL—Are in continued good demand. The supply is ample and prices firm. We quote:

Horse shoe iron	$ 5@5c 7c
Bar iron	4 @4c 5c
Scrap iron	2 @2c 4c
Light band	3 @3c 5c
Hoop	4 @4c 5c
Sheet iron	4 @4c 5c
Round and square	4 @4c 5c
Half oval and flat round	4 @4c 5c
Spring steel	8@9c
Russian iron, No. 1, shained	12@
No. 1	9@
Sheet iron	9@
Horse shoe rods	9@
German plow steel	11@
Cast steel	20@
Bessemer plow steel	12@
Bessemer cast steel	25@

rates

LEATHER—Trading was again active, with the same firm and unchanged. We quote:

Hemlock	$1 12@1 40
City harness	30@ 40
Country harness	30@ 40
Line, city, ₱ lb	40@ 45
Slip, ₱ lb	90@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	30@ 37
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	30@ 37
Country upper, No. 1	30@ 37
Collar, ₱ ft	22@ 30
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.30@ 1.40
Rough upper, light	30@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 37
Rough upper, damaged	24@ 30
Buffalo slaughter, ₱ lb	24@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	40@ 45
"B A" sole	40@ 45

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.30@ 1.40
Kip, No. 1, medium	1.20@ 1.30
Kip, No. 2, heavy	1.00@ 1.10
Slaughter	1.00@ 1.10
French calf, Jodot	80.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	80.00@85.00
French calf, No. 2 to No.	1.30@ 1.35
French calf, No. 3 to No.	1.20@ 1.25
French calf, No. 4 to No.	1.10@ 1.15
French calf, No. 5 to No.	1.00@ 1.05

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are active and firm. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14	$12

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by Mail.......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.......6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail.......2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.......2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main office.

Sunday Morning, October 6, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago; JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.
First District....THOMAS HOYNE;
Second....CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third....ARNO VOSS;
Fourth....ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth....ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth....ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh....CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth....STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth....MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth....GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh....WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth....DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth....SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth....JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth....JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth....DANIEL K. GREEN;
Seventeenth....JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth....BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth....FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor: GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor: JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State: EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts: DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer: CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General: JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:
Dist.
1. LUCIUS B. OTIS, of Chicago.
2. CARTER H. HARRISON, of Chicago.
3. JOHN V. LE MOYNE, of Chicago.
4. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
5. JAMES DINSMOOR, of Sterling.
6. CALVIN TRUESDALE, of Rock Island.
7. VION D. A. PARKS, of Joliet.
8. GEORGE O. BARNES, of Lacon.
9. NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON, of Peoria.
10. WILLIAM H. NEECE, of Macomb.
11. ROBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville.
12. JAMES C. ROBINSON, of Springfield.
13. CLIFTON H. MOORE, of Clinton.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
15. JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan.
16. SILAS L. BRYAN, of Salem.
17. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, of Waterloo.
18. GEORGE W. WALL, of Du Quoin.
19. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of McLeansboro.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Elected by Congressional [illegible] for a term [illegible]
[illegible]
8. A. J. Alexander, [illegible] County.
9. [illegible], of Fulton County.
10. A. C. [illegible], of Hancock County.
11. Levi [illegible], of Whitehall.
12. John W. Savage, of Cass County.
13. Benjamin H. Gatton, of Bath, Mason County.
14. M. D. Coffeen, of [illegible] County.
15. Samuel McNutt, of Edgar County.
16. Daniel L. McCawley, of Clay County.
17. George Hunter, of Carlinville.
18. [illegible], of Randolph County.
19. A. K. [illegible], of Shawneetown.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Senators elected for Districts 1, 3, 5, etc., serve two years; Senators elected for Districts 2, 4, 6 etc., serve four years. Each Senatorial District elects three Representatives, under the new plan for "minority representation," and nominations have been made of one, two, or three candidates, according to estimates of party strength.

For Senators.
1. James W. Sheahan, of Chicago.
2. James Wadsworth, of Hyde Park.
3. Miles Kehoe, of Chicago.
4. William Woodard, of Chicago.
5. Devotion C. Eddy, of Chicago.
6. Henry E. Hamilton, of Chicago.
7. Convention to-day, Oct. 7.
8. Convention not called.
9. John F. Jones, of Belvidere.
10. William P. Naramore, of Lena.
11. Convention at Fulton, to-day.
12. William Uhl, of Dixon.
13. William Patton, of Sandwich.
14. Convention not called.
15. William S. Brooks, of Joliet.
16. Alfred Chisiquy, of St. Anne.
17. Edward C. Hes[illegible], of La Salle.
18. William Colon, of Pontiac.
19. Milo Kendall, of Princeton.
20. Washington E. Cook, of Lacon.
21. Levi Higgins, of Orion, Henry County.
22. A. B. Curtis, of Oneida.
23. Moses A. Luce, of Bushnell.
24. Benjamin Warren, of La Harpe.
25. Samuel P. Cummings, of Fulton County.
26. John S. Lee, of Peoria.
27. Edward Lynch, of Lincoln.
28. John E. McClun, of Bloomington.
29. William A. [illegible], of Decatur.
30. Daniel Bradley, of Champaign.
31. Joseph B. Mann, of Danville.
32. James R. Cunningham, of Charleston.
33. Charles Voris, of Windsor.
34. William B. Hundley, of Taylorville.
35. Alexander Starne, of Springfield.
36. Archibald A. Glenn, of Mount Sterling.
37. B. F. Grover, of Quincy.
38. William R. Archer, of Pittsfield.
39. William Brown, of Jacksonville.
40. [illegible] Burke, of Carlinville.
41. Samuel A. Buckmaster, of Alton.
42. George Gundlach, of Carlyle.
43. John B. Kagy, of Salem.
44. Basil Foster, of Edwards County.
45. Edwin Harlan, of Marshall, Clark County.
46. Thomas S. Casey, of Mount Vernon.
47. Francis M. Youngblood.
48. William K. Murphy, of Pinckneyville.
49. Convention, at Belleville, Oct. 8.
50. Jesse Ware, of Jonesboro.
51. George W. R. Corlis, of Metropolis.

For Representatives.
1. Henry Sweet, of Chicago. Otto Mutschlechner, of Chicago.
2. Egbert Jamieson, of Chicago. Frank T. Sherman, of Chicago.
3. Bruce Quigg, of Chicago. Constantine Kann, of Chicago. Thomas M. Halpin, of Chicago.
4. Samuel S. Gardner, of Chicago. William H. Condon, of Chicago.
5. Hugh McLaughlin, of Chicago. Otto Peltzer, of Chicago. William C. McClure, of Chicago.
6. Convention to-day.
7. Convention not called.
8. Seeley Perry, of Rockford.
9. Frederick Stahl, Galena. Edward L. Cronkrite, of Freeport.
10. Convention to-day.
11. Frederick Marsh, of Oregon.
12. Perry A. Armstrong, of Morris.
13. Convention not called.
14. A. W. Heise, of Joliet. John S. Jessup, of Wilmington.
15. Elias Wenger, of Gilman. E. B. Ott[illegible], of Momence.
17. George W. Armstrong, of Brookfield. William Cogswell, of Ottawa.
18. John P. Middlecoff, of Paxton. John F. Blackburn, of Fairbury.
19. Mark R. Dewey, of Ohio, Bureau County. Robert Leach, of Hennepin.
J. Dwight Webber, of M[illegible].
Charles Dunham, of Geneseo.
J. W. Hensley, of Yates City.
A. J. Streeter, of Mercer County.
Alpheus Lewis, of Warren County.
John D. Jackson, of McDonough County.
James Scott, of Augusta.
William Scott, of Dallas City.
Stephen Y. Thornton, of Canton.
J. Monroe Darnell, of Schuyler County.
Michael C. Quinn, of Peoria.
Anthony [illegible], of Peoria County.
Jacob W. [illegible], of Broadwell.
Laban M. Stroud, of Tazewell County.
Thomas F. Rogers, of Bloomington.
Jacob [illegible], of Mason Station.
Hiram Lane, of [illegible], DeWitt County.
William Pack, of Urbana.
P. E. Bryant, of Bement.
[illegible] Bishop, of Paris.
V. B. [illegible], of Mattoon.
William F. [illegible], of Arcola.
Isaac B. Hume, of Edingham.
William H. McDonald, of Prairie City.
William H. Beasley, of [illegible].
[illegible]
51. Newton R. Casey, of Mound City. E. M. Lowe, of Pulaski.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:
Single copy....[illegible]
Ten copies....[illegible]
Twenty-five copies....[illegible]
One hundred copies....[illegible]

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

Senator Trumbull.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull will address the people at the following times and places:
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8, night.
Mendota, LaSalle Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9, day.
Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Thursday, Oct. 10, day.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingston Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Senator Schurz.

Senator Schurz will speak as follows:
Monee, Oct. 8.

General Black.

General John C. Black will address the people at the following times and places:
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Arcola, Douglas Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Ashley, Washington Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Maroa, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Decatur, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Danville, Vermillion Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingstone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings, except Decatur, Oct. 11.

General Farnsworth.

General Farnsworth will speak as follows:
DeKalb, Oct. 8, 2 p. m.
The General will answer the resolution of the DeKalb County Republican Convention, requesting him to resign his seat in Congress.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 8.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:
Eldorado, Saline Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mill Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Carmi, White County, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Georgetown, Randolph County, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin County, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 10.

C. H. Moore and A. E. Stevenson.

The Hon. C. H. Moore, in company with A. E. Stevenson, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:
Elkhart, Logan Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Atlanta, Logan Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
McLean, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Hayworth, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Minier, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Delavan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havana, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien will address the people at the following times and places:
Clinton, DeWitt Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Friday, Oct. 11, evening.

Judge Eustace.

Judge John V. Eustace, candidate for Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:
Carthage, Hancock Co., Oct. 7, night.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Oct. 8.
Lewistown, Fulton Co., Oct. 9, night.
Rushville, Schuyler Co., Oct. 10, night.
Mount Sterling, Brown Co., Oct. 11, day.
Quincy, Adams Co., Oct. 12, night.
Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct. 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Green Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

The Hon. S. L. Bryan and D. K. Green.

The Hon. Silas L. Bryan and the Hon. D. K. Green will address the people at the following times and places:
Bridgeport, Washington Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Venada, Washington Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Collins, Clinton Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
Trenton, Clinton Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Hanover, Clinton Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Captain F. M. Grant.

Captain F. M. Grant, of Galesburg, will address the friends of Greeley and Koerner as follows:
Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, Bushnell.
Friday evening, Oct. 11, Moline.

Joint Discussion.

The Hon. R. M. Knapp and Colonel A. C. Mathews, candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District, will address the people in joint discussion at—
Carrollton, Greene Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

The Hon. W. H. Neece.

The Hon. W. H. Neece will address the people at the following times and places:
Swan Creek, Warren Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Cameron, Warren Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Burwick, Warren Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Butlerville, Schuyler Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Browning, Schuyler Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Littleton, Schuyler Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
Basco, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Warsaw, Hancock Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Dallas, Hancock Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Fountain Green, Hancock Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
LaHarpe, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Oquawka, Henderson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings, except Oct. 9.

INDIANA.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak as follows:
Kendallville, Oct. 7, evening.

Governor Blair.

Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, will address the people as follows:
Goshen, Elkhart Co., Monday, Oct. 7, 1 p. m., with ex-Senator Doolittle.

The Republican Convention of 1860 resolved that James Buchanan was guilty of "reckless extravagance," and that, under his rule, there was "systematic plunder of the Public Treasury by favored partisans." The Republican Convention of 1868 resolved that corruptions had been "shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson," and that its nominee must "radically reform" these abuses. In the last year of James Buchanan, 1860-'61, the Custom House at St. Mark's, Florida, with branches at Tampa and Cedar Keys, cost $2,385.60. In the last year of Andrew Johnson, 1868-'69, the cost of the St. Mark's Custom House, without branches, was $3,314. In the last year but one of Ulysses Grant, 1871-'72, the cost of the same was $7,684. The revenue (at 20 per cent of the imports) was $345.60. In consideration of their votes for Grant ten "beef-eaters" (as the *World* happily styles them) received all they collected, and $7,338.40 besides. Is this "radical reform"? Is it not "reckless extravagance"—a "systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans"?—and a corruption that has been "shamefully nursed and fostered" by Ulysses Grant!

THE DEMAND FOR MORE GREENBACKS.

We will assume, for the sake of argument, that there are some persons not so absorbed in the present political contest that they cannot recognize the fact that money is tight. People in Chicago especially, who are paying the last bills for new buildings, are unpleasantly reminded of the fact when they apply to their bankers for a discount to pay their glaziers, and plasterers, and hardware merchants. But it is not merely in Chicago that money is tight. It is tight in New York, and Boston, and London, as well, and nobody seems to know exactly why, although all anxious inquirers are informed that the crops are now moving forward, and that the money to pay for them has not yet found its way back from the farmers' pockets to the merchants' tills and the bankers' vaults.

We shall not undertake to say what causes have contributed to produce the present stringency, which, we think, is only temporary. We wish to examine one of the remedies proposed for relieving it. This plan is to have the Secretary of the Treasury issue fifty millions of new greenbacks, under some authority, or pretended authority, of law, and so bring up the total volume of greenbacks to $400,000,000, instead of $350,000,000 as now. Of course, in order to get these new greenbacks into circulation, it would be necessary for the Secretary to buy bonds with them. The purchase of so large an amount of bonds would cause an advance in their price as measured by legal-tender notes. It would also cause an advance in the price of gold, and would enable debtors to discharge their obligations for one-eighth less value than they agreed to pay. It might temporarily relieve the monetary pressure, though the extent of this relief would not be so great as is commonly supposed. It would disturb both prices and wages, to the detriment of the working classes, and of all who depend upon fixed incomes payable in greenbacks. And the relief that would result from such a measure could not possibly be permanent. The greenback is the measure of values, and it is idle to suppose that, after prices have adjusted themselves to the new standard, any relief can be obtained by employing one dollar and a quarter to buy the same amount of commodities, and to transact the same amount of business, that was formerly done with one dollar. The causes which operate to make money tight, with $350,000,000 of greenbacks, would operate as powerfully upon $400,000,000 as soon as prices should have adjusted themselves to the larger volume. Meanwhile the debtor class would gain a temporary advantage; and if it is the proper function of Government to discriminate between debtors and creditors, and to help the former at the expense of the latter, there is, perhaps, no other way to accomplish this result so effectually and easily as to issue more greenbacks. And in this view there is no reason why the new issue should be limited to $50,000,000.

There is another reason, even more cogent, why the proposed plan should not be adopted. It places it within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to decide at what time or times it is expedient for him to interfere with the private business of the country, and to what extent he shall employ the common property of all to rob one class for the benefit of another. No man is wise enough, and few are virtuous enough, to exercise such power. As the *Nation* forcibly remarks in a recent article on one branch of this subject:

> We believe in the force and value of character as much as anybody, but there are strains to which no community in its senses ought to subject character, even in times when a good name is of much value. In our day, when a good name is for political purposes of little or no value, there is something almost appalling in the coolness with which we make a single person master of the money market, and with which we continue a system of finance in which a single will takes the place of law, and with which we allow it to set law aside, even in cases in which the law exists and is plainly laid down. We shall, if we persist in our policy, wake up some fine day to look upon a scandal which will make the "scandals" of the present campaign, supposing them all true, seem mere bagatelles.

Moreover, experience has shown that there are no steps backward in such experiments. It is easy to issue greenbacks, and hard to redeem them. Like the swallowing of sea-water, one draught will only create thirst for another, and the demand for the second will be more imperious than for the first. Nobody can point out the stopping-place between $50,000,000 and $500,000,000 of new greenbacks, for there is no principle to ground the transaction upon in any of its stages.

We hope the Secretary of the Treasury will turn a deaf ear to all appeals made to induce him to set the printing-press in motion, and to thus constitute himself the arbiter of private fortunes.

A CASE OF FORGERY.

Mr. Scammon has published in his paper, daily since Sept. 20, what he declares was a speech made by Horace Greeley at Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1872, which speech, he says, was as follows:

> [*Horace Greeley at Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1872.*]
> "I demand that there shall be open, free discussion before the Southern people. If, after an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, if they prove that the people of the South say they want disunion, I WILL CONSENT TO IT."

Now, Mr. Scammon knew, when he first published the above, that he was guilty of gross misrepresentation, and, each day that he has published it since, that he was repeating the offence; and Mr. Scammon is lawyer enough, and has associated with respectable people long enough, to know that the alteration of documents is one of the most repulsive crimes, and is one held in abhorrence among all persons claiming to be gentlemen. What Mr. Greeley said at Pittsburgh, and what Mr. Scammon knows that Mr. Greeley said at Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, is as follows:

> When Lincoln had been elected, and this conspiracy for secession began to advance, we Republicans were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the circle, "You must back out of your Republicanism, you must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery, or consent to a great civil war." This, they said, was the only alternative: "Bloodshed and devastation over the whole country, or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election." I was one of those who said, "No, there is no such alternative." I denied that the great majority of the Southern people were against the Union. I demanded that there should be an open, free discussion; that Southern people might have an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, and, if they approved, if the people of the South said they wanted disunion, I would consent to it. I knew they would not. I knew that the great majority of the Southern people would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for Secession, but for clinging to the Union; and now, to-day, if the nation were to be imperilled, and there were two modes of saving it—to trust the chances of civil war or the chances of a free vote of the Southern people,—I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former. For, fellow-citizens, they do greatly misunderstand and malign this American people, when they assume that in cold blood, before there had been any clash of arms, the people in the South, any more than the people of the North, desired disunion.

If any poor devil were to alter a check upon Mr. Scammon's bank, whereby the true amount of said check were changed to Mr. Scammon's disadvantage, that gentleman would, with great propriety, invoke the special efforts of the police, the Grand Jury, and the Courts to punish the forger. Now, let any person compare what Mr. Scammon daily publishes as the speech of Mr. Greeley with the speech actually delivered by Mr. Greeley, and then estimate the integrity and honesty of the publisher, and point out wherein is the difference between that and any other act of disreputable forgery. There never was a clearer case of deliberate misrepresentation than is evinced in this fabrication. Sentences are separated from their context; sentences are mutilated, words are left out, and others are inserted, and this act of forgery is daily paraded by Mr. Scammon at the head of his paper, as if it were something of which he was especially proud. It is a low, disreputable act of forgery, which no other newspaper has been mean enough to imitate.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

The Chicago *Times*, which has been for many months groping amid profound doubts and uncertainties as to whether it was on foot or on horseback, or whether it was for Democracy or against it, whether it was for a centralized Government or a state of anarchy, has at last reached what it assumes is a conclusion. After months spent in discussing what is Democracy, and when a man is a Democrat, it now issues, *ex-cathedra*, the following definition:

> Democracy is that supreme law of equity which asserts the completest liberty of every man that is compatible with the equal liberty of all men. Democracy is the acceptance of that supreme law of equity as a guide in all the affairs of government, of society, of life. Democracy tests every proposition by that perfect rule of right-doing; accepts and labors to promote whatever the test approves, and rejects as pernicious evil whatever the test disapproves. Adherence to this, the only Democratic guide and the only Democratic authority, is what makes a man a Democrat. And the rejection of this guide is that only which makes him "no Democrat."

The Chicago *Times* is late in its definition. It was anticipated by the Democratic Conventions which met in thirty-six States during May and June last. It was anticipated by the unanimous action of the Democratic National Convention which met in Baltimore in July, 1872; and the definition thus made by so many separate and distinct bodies received an additional emphasis in the letter of Mr. Greeley to the Committee of the Democratic Convention, in which he said:

> Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics, as they always have meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing, namely, equal rights, regardless of creed, or clime, or color. I hail this as a genuine new departure from outworn feuds and meaningless contentions, in the direction of Progress and Reform.

Now, if equality of individual rights, subordinate only to the equality of all, is Democracy, and "adherence to this, the only Democratic authority, is what makes a man a Democrat, and the rejection of this principle is that which makes a man no Democrat," wherein is it that Horace Greeley is not good enough to receive the vote of any Democrat? As Mr. Greeley says, Republicanism and Democracy have always meant the same thing in the dictionary, and he agrees with the Democratic State Conventions of thirty-six States, with the National Democratic Convention, and with the Cincinnati Convention, that "the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order," and that Democracy and Republicanism thus defined shall mean the same thing in politics, and be adhered to under all circumstances. Why is he not to be regarded as true a Democrat as any of the millions of other Democrats who adhere to the same principle?

The definition of Democracy which has cost the *Times* so many months of labor to produce has been familiarized to the whole people, and forms the basis of every speech made by every advocate of the election of Horace Greeley. It is the fundamental principle of the Constitution; it is that principle which is continuously violated by the protracted disfranchisement in many States; which is imperilled and violated by every suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and every substitution of the military for the civil power. It is to re-establish and maintain Democracy as thus defined that all those hitherto Democrats and Republicans, insisting that real Democracy and Republicanism mean the same in politics (slavery being out of the way), are now endeavoring to elect Horace Greeley and bring anti-Democratic and anti-Republican rule to an end. In their efforts to restore the Democratic principle, "that the individual citizen shall enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order," they are now opposed by the *Times*.

A DOUBTFUL SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

In 1866, an act was passed by Congress relative to the retirement of officers, which was so worded that it allowed a favored few to be placed upon the retired list, with a rank higher than that held by them in the regular army, and gave them in idleness more than double the pay, in some instances, that they would have received had they remained in the army, on active duty. Mr. Coburn, the Chairman of the Military Committee in the House, General Butler and others, denounced the injustice of the act, which gave a few favorites such gratuities, and left thousands of others, who were equally meritorious, to pick up their subsistence as they could. A bill was finally offered for its repeal, and it passed the House almost unanimously. It then went to the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Senator Wilson was Chairman. He would not consent to the repeal, but so amended it as to prevent such unjust favoritism in future, which of itself admitted the injustice of the original measure, and left those undisturbed who were already in the list, instead of reducing them to an equality with their fellow-soldiers, who were as deserving as they. This was six years ago. In his speech delivered at Lancaster, Penn., a week or so ago, Mr. Wilson said: "I was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs during the whole war, and we then promised the brave boys who were fighting in the front to stand by them, and, by the help of God, we will do it."

Let us see how Mr. Wilson's conduct in 1866, when he passed a bill through the Senate which singled out seventy-one regular-army officers, some of whom identified themselves with the regular army after the war began, and others who joined the volunteer army for the sake of the greater emolument, squares with his Lancaster utterance, that, with the help of God, he is going to stand by the brave boys. These seventy-one lucky favorites, through the action of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, are now drawing salaries from $1,200 to $5,625 per annum, while the brave boys who had nothing to fall back upon in the regular army in no case got over $30 per month. For instance, Colonel J. C. Robinson, now running for Lieutenant Governor of New York, and who will never have anything more to do for the Government in a military capacity, gets $2,000 more now than he did while commanding his regiment in the field. The volunteer Colonel receives $360 per year. Captain Adam Badeau, who is now in London holding the lucrative position of Consul, and writing the life of Grant, from the archives purloined from the War Department, contrary to the regulations, gets $1,500 per year; and the volunteer Captain, who may have lost both legs, gets $30 per month. Lieutenant Preston, who was a Captain of volunteers, draws a Colonel's retired pay of $2,625. The real volunteer Lieutenant gets $18 per month. And so on through the whole seventy-one favored persons. Nearly all these seventy-one are either engaged in successful private business or are holding lucrative positions under the Government. The condition of the volunteers who had no regular-army favors to fall back upon was well described by Mr. Coburn, the Chairman of the Military Committee in the House, in his speech upon the original bill:

> If you talk about doing justice to our soldiers, go back and count up the long roll of wounded and disabled volunteer officers who, in every part of this land, are now eking out a bare subsistence, laboring for their daily bread in the shop, the field, or the office. Such cases can be found by the hundred and by the thousand; yet we forget or pass them by and pick out seventy officers from the regular army and retire them upon the pay of the very highest rank that they may accidentally have held in the volunteer service. I say this is an outrageous piece of injustice. These men ought to be paid for the position they held when they were retired from the army.

For this condition of things Senator Wilson is personally responsible. He refused to report in favor of the repeal of the unjust act, and thus pensioned these seventy-one for life upon the Government, with nothing to do for the Government but to draw their handsome bounties. Senator Wilson should either explain this "from the depths of his soul," or quit his silly prating about his determination to stand by the brave boys. If one of the brave boys would ask him to explain this law at his next meeting, it might expedite matters.

DR. BREE ON THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

Dr. Bree has entered the lists against Darwin. He makes three main arguments against the latter's theory; saying, first, that all animals have not been developed from a few types of organized life, because Agassiz's researches show that there were as many genera and species in given districts ages ago as there are now. It is well known that Agassiz disbelieves in the Darwinian theory; but we doubt whether he would indorse this rather rash statement of the results of his researches. The comparison is unfair and impossible. Unfair, because the capacity of a given district to support life was, in every age that has left us its fossils to reason from, wholly different from what it is now. Thus, the land now comprised in Illinois was, a thousand centuries ago, either better or worse adapted for the maintenance of life than at present. If better, there might be many more varieties of animals existing on it then than now, without the least invalidation of the Darwinian theory; for that theory only claims that the number of species inhabiting the whole world has steadily, slowly increased. Its originator says, in about so many words, that the amount of life in a certain district will continually vary according to the varying amount of sustenance. This comparison, besides being unfair, is impossible. As the author of *The Descent of Man* says, the books of fossil records are always imperfect, often burnt into nothing. There can be no such certainty as Dr. Bree claims. While we do not, for our own part, assent to the Darwinian theory, we are bound to say that the probability in this case is decidedly favorable to Darwin. When the Alleghenies first rose above the water, does Dr. Bree suppose that the mountain-tops held more forms of life than they do to-day?

Our author says, secondly, that Darwin's statements concerning the variation of animals under domestication are false, inasmuch as all such variations quickly die out instead of perpetuating themselves. Their sometime tendency to do so, Darwin explicitly recognizes, styling it "reversion to ancestral traits." It seems absurd, however, to deny that they occasionally become permanent, in view of the facts stated in *The Variation of Animals Under Domestication*. Mr. Darwin's theories have been often assailed, and sometimes triumphantly so; but his facts in natural history have rarely, if ever, been questioned. Certainly, no man is more cautious about calling anything a fact. All his theories are stated as hypotheses.

Dr. Bree says, in the third place, that there is nothing "tentative" in Nature; "all is perfect, and all was always perfect." He seeks to establish this comprehensive statement by saying that the laws of Nature never change. This is no argument whatever on his side of the question. Among the laws that never change is, according to the Darwinian school, the law of evolution. If there is nothing tentative in Nature, why is there sometimes reversion to ancestral traits and sometimes not? Manifestly, it is because the attempts at improvement have sometimes failed and sometimes succeeded. Can anything but the evolution theory explain the descent of the Indian pony of to-day from the Spanish horse of the sixteenth century? Dr. Bree says: "There is nothing tentative in astronomy; no planet ever seeks to move more perfectly in its orbit; it does so from the beginning." In other words, the laws of planetary revolutions have not changed since we knew anything about them. Very true. This tells for neither side. But, as Spencer's essay *The Nebular Hypothesis*, shows, the evolution theory explains how the planets may have come to exist. Can Dr. Bree explain it better? This is, however, a side-issue. The real question is: Have all forms of life appeared, from age to age, as their progenitors were created, in an instant of time; or have they been evolved from one or a few primeval life-germs, created by the Divine decree; or have they sprung, as Dr. Bastian believes, from wholly lifeless matter, by virtue of properties inherent in that matter? This is the question which is now engaging the attention of the closest students of Germany, England, and America; and the unlearned public are taking a deeper interest in their researches than the *savants* are themselves aware of.

The new Custom-House muddle in St. Paul is a good average sample of the gross incompetency and carelessness, to use no stronger epithets, which characterize the workings of the present Administration. The work on the Custom House has been in progress for six years. About $400,000 have been expended. It was represented that the last appropriation of $100,000 would complete it. The Ring, however, have exhausted that amount, and it is now estimated that $150,000 more will be needed to complete it. Meanwhile, as the funds have run out, the work has stopped. As the Ring which has pocketed the funds is clamorously hurrahing for Grant, and helping to pay the campaign expenses in Minnesota, we presume these little irregularities will be cheerfully overlooked for the sake of the cause.

The most remarkable and at present incomprehensible feature of the Credit Mobilier scandal is, that, while nearly all the gentlemen denominated as bribe-takers by Mr. Oakes Ames are busy trying to explain the matter away, not one of them, thus far, has alluded, in any way, to Mr. Oakes Ames, who got them into their trouble, and accused them of being corrupt. They find fault with M'Comb; they denounce the newspapers; but not one of them has anything to say against Oakes Ames, who is the real accuser, as they very well know. Mr. Ames has not denied he wrote the letters to M'Comb. These letters contain the charges, and agree with all that M'Comb has said; and yet not one of them, not even Mr. Blaine, who is most furious in his denials, has any indignation to express against Mr. Oakes Ames, who has either told the truth, or most wantonly slandered them.

Mr. J. S. Golladay is running for Congress, as the Grant-Bourbon candidate, in the Third District of Kentucky. His admirers say that he will spend $3,000 on the canvass. By a singular coincidence, that is the precise amount he got for the cadetship for selling which he was kicked out of Congress. If the heavens should fall, and Golladay get into the House during the consequent confusion (nothing else will carry him there), the price of the next cadetship will pay the cost of the next canvass.

Henry Wilson, the Grant candidate for Vice President, since he has commenced swinging round the circle, has been seized with a devotional fervor, as warm and strong as that which animated Rev. Mr. Chadband, of Bleak House fame. In a recent speech, Mr. Wilson said:

> I like a fine horse, though I have not been able to keep one for many a year. I like a beautiful flower, or tree, or animal, a beautiful man or beautiful child, a beautiful woman [laughter]; and I think we ought to lift our hearts in gratitude to God, every day, that He has made so much of beauty to be loved by His children.

Mr. Wilson's tastes are orthodox enough, but we fail to see what particular connection such sentimental effusions as the above have with the Presidential campaign or the political issues before the people. No one has presumed to deny that either Mr. Wilson or General Grant like fine horses, beautiful animals, and beautiful women. It would have been more to the point if Mr. Wilson had informed his auditors whether he lifted his heart in gratitude to God every day that his friend Mr. Oakes Ames has spread abroad such damaging statements concerning his (Wilson's) connection with Credit Mobilier; or whether he lifted his heart, etc., that he joined the Know-Nothings; or whether he was devoutly thankful that Yerkes is out of the Penitentiary. On general principles, it is cheering to know that Mr. Wilson, although "born in extreme poverty," has so much devout thankfulness. His prototype, Chadband, was afflicted in the same manner, but it did not help poor Joe much. We fail to see how he is going to help the Grant cause by being thankful to God that He has made beautiful horses and women.

Since the "prayer-gauge" proposed by Professor Tyndall's friend seems not likely to be accepted, we suggest a new one. Let the Grant party put up petitions for the success of their candidate. Since all the members of that party are, according to the office-bought journalists, altogether lovely and of good report, and since the other party presents an appalling combination of Benedict Arnolds and Judas Iscariots, while one of its leaders is already (we quote) "doubly damned, damned, *damned*, DAMNED," prayer, if ever effectual, must surely prevail here.

Mr. George Coolbroth, ex-private in Company A, Fifth Maine Volunteers, has relinquished his pension. He gives the following reason for the sacrifice: "I am a firm believer in the immediate return of our Savior to earth; I have felt condemned for some time for taking this money, it being the price of blood; therefore you will please erase my name from the pension list." The "price of blood" is an unfortunate and an untrue phrase. The pensions of our soldiers are not the price of anything, but the gladly-given reward for great services.

Mr. A. N. Fretz takes affidavit before S. W. Rittenhouse, Notary Public at Washington, that he (Fretz) paid General F. T. Dent $100 for office-brokerage. When Mr. Stanley gets through his lecturing tour, he might try to find one of the Dent family who has not tried to make money because of his relationship. Such a discovery would far eclipse, in difficulty and consequent glory, the finding of Livingstone.

Ben. Wade, the old "war-horse" who snuffs the battle afar off, furnishes the President with the following certificate of good moral character: "I believe, myself, from all that I know, that he is a total abstinence man." It is understood that Mr. Wade will next certify that Simon Cameron is honest.

POLITICAL.

Beginning on Wednesday, all the Grant newspapers that are now praising them will be damning Hartranft and Cameron.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: "The Republican cause of the nation is involved in the election of Hartranft." Therein the *Commercial* slightly errs. It is the Grant cause that demands his election; the Republican cause would be dishonored by it.

—In the Pennsylvania Senate, 11 Liberals and 11 Republicans hold over; and 11 Senators are to be elected.

—The Bourbon movement is greatly encouraged in Michigan, because Chandler is known to get the best.

—Grant's own, the New York *Times*, has not one word to say in justification of the pardon of the thieves to help Hartranft.

—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (Grant) makes the following confession:

> In 1866 Governor Geary's official majority was 4,569. There are few who have any knowledge of the interior workings of the management of politics in your city but are satisfied that the majority was a fraud, and that Geary was counted in. It is fearful to make such a concession, but the truth of history will attest to.

—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, an independent Grant paper, like the Philadelphia *Press*, has been charged with "selling itself out." On this it remarks: "When people wish to sell themselves for party purposes they take the road which leads to the State Treasury." That road is Simon Cameron's, "the Old Man Iniquitous."

—General Ben. H. Hill, in an address to the people of Georgia, before the late election, said:

> A majority of 50,000 for our State ticket in October will give us an easy and still greater success in November. It is the glorious privilege of Georgia to speak next in order! A thrill of joy electrifies every fibre of my frame when I feel, as I do feel, that neither money, nor force, nor fanaticism, nor fraud, nor all combined, will be able to stifle the voice of my own dear old Commonwealth! Let her speak—nay, she will speak—the first clear, ringing, sounding note for her own and the Nation's redemption.

—A special telegram from Washington to Grant newspapers says: "Senator Norwood, of Georgia, has come out for Grant." This is simply a lie.

—Judging from the way in which the Lockport, N.Y., *Journal* (Grant organ) pitches into the Hon. Seth Wakeman, who advises him not "to make himself supremely ridiculous," the Administration party in that district must think itself so strong that it can afford to kick out and throw mud at its ablest and purest men.

—Chambers, the election manager, who charged 400 Gidding (Democrat) votes to Clark (Republican) votes, has arrived at the Texas Penitentiary just in time to remove him from a scene of activity as a Grant candidate for Congress.

—The pure-minded patriots of the Louisville Custom House are outraged that they should be suspected of importing negroes into Indiana for election purposes. They are merely engaged in the philanthropic work of providing the poor colored people with employment. It is very sad, indeed.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Fifty thousand majority in Georgia is of "no consequence." Next! Pennsylvania.

—The Associated Press (Grant machine), to break the force of Liberal gains in Georgia, uses the Presidential rather than the Gubernatorial vote of 1868, as a basis of comparison, and yet the Grant newspapers are not happy.

—There is no fear that President Grant's stern virtue will in any way hamper his supporters in their proposed outrages upon the ballot-box to-morrow in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

—The members of the New Orleans Bar have nominated for Judges, in the eight districts of that city, respectively: E. Abell, A. J. Villere, F. A. Monroe, J. M. Bonner, J. W. Gurley, A. Saucier, S. R. Walker, and W. A. Elmore.

—Colonel Van Allen, of the Brick Pomeroy party, is getting some plain answers from old Democrats in the interior of New York, to whom he has forwarded circulars. One of them, T. H. Mattison, of Albany, declines to engage in any such work, and declares that, as a Democrat, he follows the lead of Horatio Seymour, Sanford E. Church, and men of that stamp, instead of trying to seduce straggling Democrats into the Grant camp by a false lure, which he charges the Louisville movement is.

—Oswald Ottendorfer, of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, says that, if Grant had anything to do with the pardon of Yerkes, the people will throw Grant and Hartranft overboard together.

—Mr. Dawes, in his speech to his constituents at Springfield, said that, before he left for New Hampshire on a stumping expedition, President Grant told him to tell the New England men that, if there was a case where a reform could be instituted and expenses reduced, he would at once institute that reform. Mr. Dawes may believe the statement, we do not. We have called attention repeatedly to some useless offices in this State, created and officered solely to pay a personal, party debt.—*Providence (R. I.) Press.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Political Campaign in the Keystone State.

Desperation of the Cameronians—They Hesitate at Nothing.

The Personal Liberty of Some of Their Leaders at Stake.

The North Carolina Game of "Counting-Out" to Be Repeated in Philadelphia.

Manipulation of the Registration-Lists—Importation of New York Repeaters—Colonization of Foreign Negroes.

Thousands of Votes Lost to Hartranft by the Pardon of Yerkes.

Great Republican Disaffection in the Old Wilmot District and in the Lumber Region.

Buckalew Good for 20,000 Majority Outside of Philadelphia.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.

Only five working days remain between this and the second Tuesday of October, when the people of Pennsylvania will decide whether they will continue the rule of the Cameron Ring, or once more intrust the destinies of their noble old Commonwealth to honest men. As the day of battle draws near, the skirmishing along the line grows more exciting. I never saw more energy and determination displayed in any political fight than both parties are exhibiting in this State. With the Administration party, it is the struggle of desperate men

FIGHTING FOR THEIR VERY EXISTENCE.

It is, with them, not only a fight for spoils, but the fortunes and the liberty of more than one of their leaders are at stake. Should Buckalew and a majority of both Houses of the Legislature be elected by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, there are not a few high heads that will be humbled in the dust. A thorough and uncompromising investigation, in that event, will be sure to follow, and, unless the present Governor and the Administration candidate for that high office seek safety in flight, they will, very probably, be consigned to that prison from which they have so lately released Yerkes, for both of them are deeply involved in the Evans fraud, and enough has already been proven to warrant an honest and fearless jury in convicting them of embezzlement of the public funds. Nor would Geary and Hartranft be alone. Bob Mackey, State Treasurer; Bill Kemble, the champion of Addition, Division, and Silence; and even Simon Cameron, will hardly escape. Mackey is sure to be bankrupted, as well as convicted; while the others can be proven to have been accessories to the fraud. With such a fate as this staring them in the face, it is no wonder that they

HESITATE AT NOTHING;

that they turn loose upon society convicted felons, and hire others, whom justice has not yet overtaken, to do their infamous work. But the worst of all is, that the Administration at Washington stands ready to back them in all their villainy. Not only this, but the President himself comes here, and meets in social conclave with Geary, Hartranft, Bill Mann, and Bucher Swoope, and gives his approval to the plan of pardoning Yerkes, that he may try to purify the blackened character of his candidate for Governor! Was ever such a spectacle witnessed! But, after all, this conduct is in perfect keeping with Grant's character. When the history of his Administration is truthfully written, posterity will not wonder at this base act,—this conspiracy to free a felon in the vain hope of bolstering the falling fortunes of another rogue!

The effect which this base piece of work has had upon the public mind is not that which the Ring expected. An almost universal cry of shame has gone up from one end of the State to the other. On every hand you hear words of condemnation, even from their hitherto loyal supporters. I think it is no exaggeration to say that this infamous act will lose Hartranft

TEN THOUSAND HONEST VOTES.

The religious press, without a single exception, have condemned it in the strongest terms. And the thing was so openly and boldly done that only two of the Ring proper here have had the hardihood to defend it. The account of the scene which occurred at the Penitentiary, as given in the *Evening Telegraph*—one of the organs of the Ring—plainly speaks of the fears that were entertained lest the conditions on which the pardon was granted would be too hard for Yerkes to agree to. Swoope, and Lee, Geary's Private Secretary, were alone admitted to his cell, and it

TOOK TWO HOURS' PERSUASION

to induce him to accept. They wanted him to swear that he had never made any affidavit, but this he refused to do. He had no intention to take the chances of a trial for perjury, and another term in prison. Finding him determined, Swoope and Lee finally compromised with him, and agreed to give him his pardon if he would simply sign the statement they had prepared. And so fearful were they that he would rue his bargain when once outside the prison walls, that he was driven direct to the Grant Headquarters, and

COMPELLED TO SIGN

before he was allowed to speak to one of his friends. It is said, upon pretty good authority, that close watch is kept over him, lest he shall recant, and disclose that he signed the declaration under compulsion.

This pardoning business is not the only desperate resort to which the Ring has been driven. A gigantic system of fraud has been perfected in this city, by which they hope to be able to

COUNT OUT ENOUGH VOTES

to over-cover any majority which Buckalew may have outside the city. It is their intention to hold back half the returns from all the strong Radical Wards until they know how many votes they will need, and then the election-officers are to be instructed to report accordingly. To do this, the counting will be delayed until morning, if necessary. As they have the appointment of all the election-officers, watchers, supervisors, etc., under both State and Federal laws, it is, of course, possible for them to succeed in this bold game. But the chances are greatly against them. The majority for Buckalew outside of the city

WILL BE SO GREAT

that it will scarcely be profitable for them to count it out here. From the most reliable information in the possession of both the Democratic and Liberal Committees, Buckalew's majority, without Philadelphia, is fixed at 20,000. I had the opportunity, a few days since, in a long interview with Bob Mackey, to obtain the opinion of the opposition in regard to some of these figures. He admitted that the entire tier of

NORTHERN BORDER COUNTIES,

consisting of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Tioga, Wayne, and Luzerne, were all wrong. This is David Wilmot's old district. The people are mostly descendants of New Englanders, and are an honest and incorruptible race. They despise Cameron and his Ring and revere Honest Horace. The New York *Tribune* has always had an immense circulation among these people, and they are political disciples of the *Tribune* Philosopher. Prior to the advent of Anti-Slaveryism, they were staunch Democrats; and these counties, in early days, gave immense Democratic majorities. They went over with Wilmot, against Slavery, in 1854; but, since the Slavery question has been finally and irrevocably settled, they have been gradually coming round to their old ideas of limited State Rights. They never had any love for Cameron, and the old Corruptionist never counted among his followers any of the members of the Legislature from these counties. When the Cincinnati Convention nominated Greeley, the news was received in this locality with great rejoicing, and Republicans by the thousand gave in their allegiance to the Champion of Honesty as well as of Freedom. In this region—in these counties—Mackey admitted that they did not know how much they would be hurt. Bradford, which gave Geary 2,967, he admitted would not give Hartranft over 1,500, while their majority of 1,089 in Susquehanna, in 1869, would be reduced to 500, and that in Tioga in the same proportion.

He claimed, however, that there was great dissatisfaction in the coal country, among the miners; that the Democratic vote in this section of the State would be largely reduced. I have since learned that Governor Geary has promised a

PARDON TO A NOTORIOUS VILLAIN,

named Hesler, who is now in jail at Pottsville, on a charge of murder, provided he and his friends will support Hartranft. This information comes from a lawyer who was engaged to defend Hesler, to whom that lady communicated it. This rogue is said to be connected with the organization of "Molly Maguires," which exists among the miners. I have no fears, however, as to the miners. Buckalew's record is straight on all labor questions, and the workingmen are well informed on this point. I well remember meeting the leaders of the Labor Reformers at the Democratic Convention at Reading, and hearing them express their perfect satisfaction at Buckalew's nomination.

IN THE LUMBER-REGION

and among the Lumbermen of Central Pennsylvania, the bitterest animosity is manifested toward the Cameron Ring, and great disaffection exists in the Republican ranks. Williamsport is the centre of the lumber-region, and here lives one of Cameron's faithful henchmen,—Pete Herdic. Herdic is in power—or rather has been in power—in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is the head of the boom-monopoly at Williamsport,—an institution that has sorely oppressed the lumbermen. In times not long since gone, this monopoly was originated by the Cameron influence, exerted for Pete Herdic's benefit. A tax of 50 cents per 1,000 feet, which was then considered oppressive, was imposed. But, by successive tricks and misrepresentations, this Boom-Ring, aided by the Cameron influence, induced the Legislature to allow them to increase the boomage to $1.25 per 1,000 feet. Last winter, the lumbermen made a strong effort to get the Legislature to pass an act reducing the boomage to $1 per 1,000 feet; but Herdic, with Cameron and the Treasury Ring at his back, was able to bid them defiance. The three members from Dauphin County, under the direct management of Cameron, voted at every step against this reduction, and this was proof positive of where the Treasury Ring was. It was sufficient to satisfy the lumbermen; and in no part of the State is there such intense hostility to Hartranft as in the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Clearfield, Cameron, Elk, Potter, McKean, and Jefferson—the lumber region of the State. In these counties, the Democratic vote will be largely increased, and the Administration vote largely decreased.

To counteract some of these losses, which the Ring admit that they will sustain in the localities I have mentioned, they are making desperate efforts to

COLONIZE NEGROES

along the southern borders of the State,—along the Delaware and Maryland State lines. Simon Cameron is building a railroad—known as the Columbia, or Baltimore Central Railroad—which traverses a portion of Delaware and Chester Counties. Along the line of this road some 1,000 or 1,500 negroes, from the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, have been distributed, and arrangements made with the Republican Registrars to register them. The Democrats are posted in regard to the location of these negroes, and every effort will be made to keep them from voting; but, as the election-officers are all Ring-men, it is altogether likely that their votes will be taken. But, with all their importations into these counties, I doubt whether they will be able to give their usual majorities. There is a large Quaker element in Chester County; and I am informed by their brethren in this city that they will cast almost a

SOLID VOTE FOR BUCKALEW.

There have also been efforts made to colonize in Adams, Franklin, and Bedford, as well as in some of the western counties. It is on these adventitious aids that the Ring rely to keep down Buckalew's majority in the rural districts.

In this city, in addition to the counting project already mentioned, they are endeavoring, by a

MANIPULATION OF THE REGISTRATION-LISTS

to keep thousands of Democrats and Liberal Republicans from voting. On Monday last the Registrars in the district where the Hon. A. K. McClure resides, struck his name from the list, and that gentleman was obliged to call to his assistance the power of the Courts before he could compel them to restore his name. This is a fair specimen of the desperate means they are resorting to to carry Philadelphia by a large majority. It requires a ceaseless vigilance on the part of Democrats and Liberal Republicans to prevent one-half of their voters' names being stricken from the lists. The Ringites are not satisfied with this, but are daily

IMPORTING REPEATERS

from New York. Every day the Chairman of the City Executive Committees receives intelligence from New York of the departure of gangs of repeaters, under the lead of some of the worst villains in that city.

These are facts which cannot be disputed. Indeed, the Ring-managers rather boast of than contradict them. When

JOHN MORRISSEY

came here, last Saturday, for the purpose of betting on Buckalew's election, he was immediately sought out by the agents of the Ring, who, with unexampled regard for his pocket, informed him that they intended to make it a "dead sure thing," and he had better save his money. They didn't want Morrissey to do any betting, for they knew it would have an encouraging effect upon their opponents. But the Honorable John made his own observations, and then announced that he had $25,000 which

HE WAS READY TO WAGER

on the honesty of the people of Pennsylvania. A Ring-gambler came at him with a proposal to bet $5,000 to $4,000 that Hartranft would be elected; Morrissey at once accommodated him. Another offer, $2,000 to $1,800, that Hartranft would be elected, and this was instantly taken. For two days, Morrissey waited for more of these "soft snaps," as he termed them, but none were offered. He then offered to bet $5,000 even on Buckalew's election, and, after waiting two days, a Ring-man was found who took the bet, whereupon Morrissey offered to bet $10,000 that he would continue making these kind of bets until the day of the election, if anybody would take them. This was offered for ten days, with no takers, and last night Morrissey left for New York, leaving a representative at Hamill's sporting-house on Ninth street, who is authorized and ready to "put up" if any Ringite has the courage to risk his money.

Liberal Republican Address.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The lines in the great struggle for the regeneration of Pennsylvania from despotic and corrupt political power are distinctly drawn, and the issue has ceased to be doubtful. Neither money, nor patronage, nor fraud, nor all combined, can avert the decisive defeat that awaits the Cameron Ring State candidates on Tuesday next. The honest vote of the State will elect Charles R. Buckalew our next Governor by the largest majority ever given any State candidate since 1860. For a time the friends of the Ring ticket hoped to rally the ranks of a once-honored party, and thus save their favorites. But now they have surrendered every hope of success that is not based upon unmixed fraud.

How far fraud may be successful cannot now be determined. The registration in Philadelphia of over 162,000 voters—being larger than the registration of New York with 250,000 more inhabitants—is an open and defiant confession of intended fraud. This organized fraud has its out-posts in Chester, West Chester, Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Columbia, Chambersburg, Altoona, Pittsburgh, Williamsport, Erie, Titusville, and other points where the pollution of the ballot box has been deliberately planned by the importation of illegal votes. Negroes from Virginia have been shipped in droves to Harrisburg, and then distributed over the State and located where Ring Republicans control the election boards. Many have already been detected, and compelled to return, but it is expected by the Ring managers that they will vote not less than 4,000 of imported Virginia freedmen. But, in the face of the possible fraud of 10,000 in favor of the Ring ticket in Philadelphia, and of 5,000 more in other portions of the State, I feel fully warranted in announcing to the people of Pennsylvania that the successful perpetration of double the frauds now possible would fail to elect Hartranft and his Ring associates.

The prostitution of public justice to the exactions of despotic political leaders has aroused the people, without distinction of party, as they have never been aroused before. The proffer of Executive pardon through reckless ring masters, on condition that helpless convicts shall falsely certify to the reputation of ring candidates; the proffer of future pardons made to convicts in this city, and in at least one other section of the State within the last week, and the sealed statement of a late pardoned convict who is now awaiting trial, held by the same speculators in immunity to crime—all of which has been done to shield political friends or to intimidate political foes—present a measure of debauchery and desperation unexampled in the history of our past partisan conflicts. To doubt that such efforts must be condemned by the overwhelming vote of the people of our city and State is to abandon all hope of government and law. People of Pennsylvania, your victory cannot now be wrested from you, but it should be a triumph of no common character. It should be and can be so overwhelming that Ring rule will at once dissolve and perish from our midst by the moral power of the verdict of the people. Forward! friends of honest Government and reform. The lines of the enemy are broken, and their conscripted reserves of crime have but deepened and widened their demoralization. Public integrity in officials, honesty in the enactment of our laws, and fidelity in the administration of justice are the fruits to be gathered by the people on Tuesday next.

A. K. McCLURE, Chairman.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1872.

The County Convention of thieves and Moses men, at Charleston, S. C., last Tuesday, listened with pleasure to letters from Grant and Robeson, heartily indorsing the party of plunder. These letters were brought from Washington by one H. C. C[illegible], a tool of the Moses gang. It was not [illegible] that the President, after dipping into politics from Maine to Texas, should keep his fingers out of the unclean [illegible] his friends have cooked up in South Carolina. Nor was it natural that he should [illegible] anyone save the peers of Clayton, [illegible] cer, and Casey, and Davis, and the [illegible] the crowd that, with Presidential [illegible] Federal patronage to aid them, have robbed, and ruined the South.

ELECTIONS OCT. 5, 1872.

ylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska.

The State and Congressional Nominations---Former Votes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE STATE TICKETS.

Governor, John F. Hartranft.
Lieutenant Governor, Harrison Allen.
Supreme Judge, Ulysses Mercur.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, vice Cameron, Republican.

VOTE FOR RECENT ELECTIONS.

	Rep.	Dem.	Total	Maj.
For Governor, 1871	367,416	321,271	688,687	46,145
For Governor, 1870	307,755	302,183	610,938	5,572
For Governor, 1869	311,240	299,814	611,054	11,426
For Governor, 1868	349,589	342,280	691,869	7,309
For Governor, 1867	307,394	262,847	570,241	44,547
For Governor, 1866	296,391	266,672	563,063	29,719
For Governor, 1865	296,027	262,473	558,500	33,554

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

All large D

[illegible]	Daniel Todd	
[illegible]	Signal W. Sexsmith,	
[illegible]	Charles Albright.	
[illegible]		
[illegible]	David F. Houston,	
[illegible]	Charles O'Neill	
[illegible]	Samuel Myers	
[illegible]	William D. Kelley,	
[illegible]	Alfred C. Harmer,	
[illegible]	James S. Biddle,	
[illegible]	Washington Townsend,	
[illegible]	James Mutchmund,	
[illegible]	Henry Heath,	
[illegible]	John W. Kittinger,	
[illegible]	A. B. Howell,	
[illegible]	A. D. Brewster,	
[illegible]	DeWitt C. Strawbridge,	
[illegible]	John B. Packer,	
[illegible]	Wm. H. Sponsler,	
[illegible]	Philip Cozzens,	
[illegible]	Abraham A. Barker,	
[illegible]	Solomon Hood,	
[illegible]	Carlton B. Curtis,	
[illegible]	Hiram L. Richmond,	
[illegible]	Alex W. Taylor,	
[illegible]	James S. Negley,	
[illegible]	Ebenezer McJunkin,	
[illegible]	William S. Moore.	

Present member; † ex-member.

OHIO.

THE STATE TICKETS.

Secretary of State, Allen T. Wikoff.
Judges of Supreme Court, John Welch.
Commissioner of Public Works, Richard S. Forrer.

The Legislature holds over from last year.

VOTE FOR RECENT ELECTIONS.

	Rep.	Dem.	Total	Maj.
For Gov., 1871	257,987	239,740	497,727	18,247
For Gov., 1870	238,731	216,303	455,034	22,428
For Gov., 1869	257,641	229,197	487,838	28,444
For Gov., 1868	280,128	278,413	558,541	1,715
For Gov., 1867	238,248	231,687	470,135	16,561
For Gov., 1866	288,317	267,997	556,314	20,320

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Lucius Crounse.

DAKOTA.

For Delegate to Congress, Candidates: [illegible] Republican; Judge Wilmot Brookings, Democrat; Colonel G. C. Moody, [illegible]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For Delegate to Congress, Candidates: [illegible] Republican; Norton P. Chipman, Democrat; John W. Le Barnes, Independent.

COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

Fifty-one writs were entered in the Supreme Court on Saturday, and thirty-four in the Circuit Court.

Writs of error were entered.

The docket is full now and will be called on Monday next.

Only twenty-seven writs were entered in the Common Pleas yesterday.

Only a short day's work was done in the Court of Common Pleas.

Only seven writs were entered in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

Only a few writs were entered in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

Only a few writs were entered in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

Only a few

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler on Chicago, "Before, During, and After the Fire."

History of the Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of the City.

The Rev. Dr. Powers on the Rebuilding of Chicago—Anniversary Meeting in the Park Avenue Methodist Church.

"Three Chicagoes."

Rev. Dr. Fowler delivered his fire-anniversary sermon, last evening, to a very large audience. The subject of the reverend gentleman's discourse was the "Three Chicagoes—Before, During, and After the Fire." He took his text from Acts 21:39. "I am a citizen of no mean city," and said:

Spur your horse for a half-day up the base of "The Cap of Liberty," in the Yosemite Valley, stop at noon, worn and weary, on the borders where vegetation ceases, stretch your arms up towards the bald, far-away summit, and then you will feel the impossibility of compassing that bald old peak in one thought. In like manner set your thought upon the subject before us, this mysterious, majestic, mighty city ...

NOTHING LIKE CHICAGO.

There is reason for the complacency of our citizens in what their eyes are constantly beholding. ... "there is nothing like it." ...

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

Suddenly the civilized world was shocked with the appalling news that Chicago was burning. When the doubt was removed and the horror was accepted, there went a shudder over the earth, and a quiver over all lands. ...

EARLY HISTORY.

...

GROWTH OF COMMERCE.

When we turn toward the commerce of the city we approach the centre of power, and the problem enlarges in its proportions and intensifies in its interest. The first trading was with the Indians for furs. ...

THE HARBOR.

...

It is difficult to overstate the importance of cultivating and

DEVELOPING OUR COMMERCE.

You might as well take out your boy's heart and command him to grow as to take out a city's commerce and expect her to grow. ...

GAMBLING "ON 'CHANGE,"

or by counterfeiting warehouse receipts, or by tampering with the grades in the elevators, or by exorbitant tariff on the railroads, or by unnecessary delays of freights, or by a narrow, and selfish policy in the City Government, or by a weak and timid neglect of law, making life and property uncertain, we divert or divide our commerce. We have only to open our eyes to read the handwriting on the wall.

QUAGMIRES, PLANK ROADS AND WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

We are so accustomed to the comforts and elegance of the city that we forget the steps and strides by which we came to them. ...

THE CHRONOLOGY OF PROGRESS.

The first fire engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. ... The Opera House built in 1865. ...

RAILROAD RAMIFICATIONS.

No estimate of the size and power of the old Chicago would be adequate, that did not put great emphasis on the Railroads. ...

THE THOUSAND MILES OF RAILROAD

directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. ...

FIFTEEN NEW ROADS.

But there are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads just entering our city, though they will be properly the possession of the new city. ...

"THE AGGREGATE GROSS RECEIPTS

this year will approximate $100,000,000, with net earnings of nearly $40,000,000, ..."

There are some other

INDICATIONS OF POWER

that may seem insignificant after the massive figures and mighty forces, but they are elements in this great problem, and go to make up a great city and indicate its power. ...

THE WATER OF THE CITY

...

This temperate belt, it has also the health of an inland sea to inhale. ...

Look at

THE RECUPERATIVE FORCES

with which we are building the future city. ...

WHEN THE FIRE STRUCK US

we were in condition to undertake large enterprises. Our Park system was a fact of history. Our river improvement was already an old story. And enough of our streets were paved in all directions, to carry us to all sections.

Besides all these,

OUR MEN HAD PLUCK.

True, there were two or three days of bewilderment and sorrow. But these passed, and the old spirit assumed the management. ...

THERE ARE SOME PECULIARITIES THAT DISTINGUISH CHICAGO

from other cities. It is a city of individual homes. ...

SCHOOLS AND SALOONS.

In 1871 we had only accommodations for one half our children in the public schools. We had accommodations for five times our population in our saloons. ...

I cannot leave this platform without another word of warning. The

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH-DAY

is fraught with inevitable death. ...

But the fire came, the chastening came

A YEAR AGO

in such a vast plan and with such heavy blows, so proportioned to the character and dignity of the subject that all the world shuddered. ...

I need not paint

THE SCENES OF THAT FEARFUL TIME.

...

We can only guess at

THE LOSSES.

...

Then there went away in

THAT TERRIBLE TIME

...

CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY

...

GENERAL RELIEF DISBURSEMENTS.

An outline of the work done by the Relief Committee shows where this money was used, and how many bodies and homes were warmed and kept.

Groceries and provisions	$[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
Stoves and and furniture	[illegible]
Bedding	[illegible]
Clothing	[illegible]
Boots and shoes	[illegible]
Piece goods	[illegible]
Coal (tons)	[illegible]
Wood	[illegible]
Rents paid	[illegible]
Total	$2,070,066 15
Shelter Committee	$[illegible]
Special Relief Money and Sewing Machines	[illegible]
Charitable Institutions	650,000 00
Medical, Receiving Expenses, etc.	[illegible]
Total	$4,883,750 62

Of the city that now is we can only say as was said of old,

"COME AND SEE."

In the West Division it is difficult to trace the path of the fire. On the North Side a great part of the waste has been rebuilt—simple, plain wooden houses, very much like many of those that flew away. ...

Rebuilding of Chicago.

Rev. Dr. H. N. Powers delivered a sermon on the "Rebuilding of Chicago," last evening, at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Ashland avenue, near Madison street.

He commenced by saying that it was almost a year since a great part of the city had been destroyed by fire. Those who witnessed the disastrous destruction would never forget the horrors of desolation, the struggles for life, the midnight confusion, and the perpetration of crime, all of which would be forever conspicuous in the annals of history. ...

The reverend gentleman concluded by admonishing the congregation, on the eve of the anniversary, to build up the spiritual city by the lesson they had learned from the fire.

Fire Anniversary Meeting.

The services at the Park Avenue Methodist Church last evening, were invested with a double interest, as it was the final appearance in the pulpit of the pastor, Rev. H. B. Thomas, and was, also, the anniversary of the great fire. The church was completely crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

The pastor then stated that it had been thought proper to make the occasion a celebration of the anniversary of the fire, as it was the nearest Sabbath to the anniversary day. On the Sunday following the Great Fire in 1871, a meeting was held in this church, at which several gentlemen spoke, and it was proposed to have the same gentlemen make brief addresses this evening. He also stated that during the three years of his stay the congregation had paid about $25,000 in cash, and enough remained to carry them through the year.

The first speaker was Professor Eberhardt, ex-County Superintendent of Schools, who said it was a good time for reflection and self-study, to look back over the past and learn its lessons, as well as to cast a glance at the future. ...

PRACTICAL RELIGION.

Organization of a West Side Branch of the Christian Union.

Large Meeting at the Academy of Music—Interesting Addresses by Judge Booth, C. C. Bonney, and the Rev. Robert Collyer.

A very large meeting of the Chicago Christian Union was held last evening at the Academy of Music, having for its object the establishment of a branch of the society on the West Side, probably on the corner of Halsted and Madison streets. The meeting was presided over by Judge Henry Booth, and there were a number of prominent gentlemen on the platform, among others the Rev. Robert Collyer, Hon. C. C. Bonney, ... Rev. C. W. Wendte, ... J. H. Roberts, O. E. Moore, and Dr. Foster.

The objects of the Union are:

1. To furnish the young people of Chicago a place of pleasant resort, where the influence is ...

2. To maintain a free reading-room and library, furnished with the leading newspapers, periodicals, the collection of entertaining and instructive books, and sustaining classes in bookkeeping, German, literature, and the drama.

3. To provide opportunities for self-improvement and healthful recreation at little or no expense.

4. To give its members an opportunity of doing good by engaging in charitable and benevolent work.

5. Especially to lend a helping hand to the thousands of young men and women who come to this city as strangers, welcoming them to our fellowship; aiding them in securing good boarding places; assisting them in gaining employment; and in other ways seeking to relieve, encourage and help them.

The exercises of the evening were commenced by the singing, by the whole congregation, of the hymn, "Come, thou Almighty King," after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Robert Collyer.

The first speaker of the evening was Judge Henry Booth. He said that last fall, soon after the Great Fire, an Association was formed, having its headquarters in the South Division of the city, called the Christian Union, the necessity of its origin having arisen from the fact that hundreds and thousands of our fellow citizens were cut loose from old associations; ...

Mr. C. C. Bonney remarked that, if we read aright the signs of the times, we were nearer the dawn of a wide-extended Christian union of all sects to-day, in the one grand purpose of the elevation of humanity, than we had been for eighteen centuries. ...

The audience then sang "Come, Kingdom of Our God." ...

LOCAL POLITICS.

List of Delegates to the Liberal County Conventions to be Held To-Day.

Meetings on Saturday Evening—Speeches by Sidney Thomas, Jesse O. Norton, Thomas J. Turner, Eric Johnson, and Others.

Liberal Scandinavians in Council.

Liberal County Conventions.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic primaries, held on Saturday afternoon, chose delegates to the County Conventions which will meet to-day, at noon, in the Council Chamber. There are to be nominated candidates to fill the following offices—State's Attorney, Sheriff, Coroner, County Clerk, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder of Deeds, seven County Commissioners—three from the city and four from the country—and a Senator and three Representatives from the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising all of Cook County outside the city of Chicago.

There was also nominated at the primaries, a candidate for Alderman in each ward.

The returns so far as heard from are as follows:

FIRST WARD.

Liberal Republicans—S. F. Brown, M. D. Flaherty, W. S. Hall, W. T. Richardson, William Borden.

Democrats—D. A. Gage, Phil Conley, Carston Blohm, Moses Wentworth, P. McHugh, E. Wakely.

Alderman—Phil Conley.

SECOND WARD.

Liberal Republicans—Lemuel Dubois, F. Koehler, John Schroeder, Samuel Davenport, John Bundinger, J. H. Jordan, G. W. Miller.

Democrats—C. H. Swain, W. Mariga, Geo. Hetzel, P. Blockhaus, J. W. Trainer, Valentine Keller, George Gates.

THIRD WARD.

Liberal Republicans—James McKindley, James Otis, E. L. Brand, S. F. Comstock, Nelson Monroe, C. A. Haviland, L. H. Davis, Aug. W. Herr.

Democrats—W. B. Farrell, G. W. Brandt, Isaac Wolf, John Schenk, J. D. Felthousen, M. Evans, D. Sullivan, Edward Codey.

Alderman—Peter Wolf.

FOURTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—M. Thatcher, Horace Waite, T. B. Otis, J. C. Dore, F. W. Wadsworth, Thomas F. Brown, E. G. Keith, L. Silverman.

Democrats—J. H. McAvoy, P. O'Brien, N. P. Boydan, B. Lowenthal, M. Shanley.

FIFTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—Eli Smith, Alfred Cowles, Wm. McKindley, General R. W. Smith, Frank Riddle, A. J. Bradford, Jno. Graham, J. L. Woodward.

Democrats—B. Callahan, John Guerin, John Rice, J. B. Doolittle, Jr., J. J. Whitehouse.

Alderman—Paul H. Dennis.

SIXTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—Abraham Martin, Mathew Eck, Andrew Fitzgerald, John Price.

Democrats—No return.

SEVENTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—W. M. Graham, W. McAlpine, Nick. Wilder, Isidore Snelsour.

Democrats—Patrick Joyce, John Durkin, Florence Donovan, Dennis Tracey, M. Ryan.

Alderman—P. J. Hickey.

EIGHTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—M. B. Bailey, N. Linden, John Bagley, Thos. Nehlan, Peter Brandt, M. Carney, T. O'Sullivan, W. Ruchel.

Alderman—W. B. Bailey.

Democrats—J. H. Hildreth, J. McNally, L. O'Brien, E. Fitzgibbons, Geo. Sawey, Mat. Flemming, Jas. Lynch, R. Collins, D. O'Brien.

Alderman—P. Carroll.

NINTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—P. C. Feeney, G. W. Spofford, W. P. Cardwell, J. C. Phillips.

Democrats—Ed. Powell, P. Clancy, Jas. Nolan, M. O'Halloran, Thos. Fitzgerald, T. O'Connell, Tim. O'Brien, M. Fitzgerald, B. O'Sullivan, D. Digran, Tim. Ryan, J. O'Brien, P. McBride, M. Healy. *Alderman*—James O'Brien.

TENTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—E. E. Hoyt, Samuel S. Kemp, G. T. Hotchkiss, W. J. Brown, Daniel Storer, Gilbert Laberge, F. W. Lewis, J. H. McCausland.

Democrats—W. B. Snowhook, C. C. Hubbard, John Cochrane, A. L. Amberg, Thomas Brennan.

Alderman—C. C. P. Holden.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—Henry Sweet, E. H. Harcourt, John King, Thos. Murphy, Major Alstrup, Patrick Kennedy.

Democrats—No return.

TWELFTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—John S. Cooper, C. N. Holden, S. F. Dewey, Thomas Wilce, Franklin Denison, A. N. Linscott, D. G. Rush, O. W. Salt.

Democrats—John Garrick, Jacob O. Klein, A. G. Goodrich, J. E. Courtney.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—Francis Lackner, F. F. Bilder, G. E. Stowe, A. Moses, C. Spencer, M. Polacheck.

Democrats—F. M. Corbey, F. L. Chase, S. D. Baldwin, John H. Peck.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—No return.

Democrats—No return.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—J. H. Roap, H. Buschner, E. Wilken, A. Fuerstenberg, Philip Ebeling.

Democrats—No return.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—Dr. H. ... Erwin Mauck, Louis Nelcke, J. K. Miller, J. Lenner.

Democrats—William Strunk, G. F. Daffy, M. W. Dibbs, P. Tipperetter, C. Poleman, C. C. Meserve.

Alderman—Mathias Franzen.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—Henry Wendt, Anton Imhof, Peter Kercher, H. O. Collins, H. Glass, Henry Bartels.

Democrats—Albert Michelsen, Peter Lonen, Arno Voss, J. H. Walsh, John Drantzburg, C. W. Mobringer.

Alderman—George Bleimes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—William Sanderson, John Stotz, J. M. Engelin, John Hohn, C. Knobelsdorff.

Democrats—David Murphy, Anthony Beaus, John Walsh, Thos. O'Leary, M. M. Cavanagh, John O'Maley, Patrick Daley, Jerry O'Leary.

Alderman—John McCaffrey.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—No return.

Democrats—Robert Kenny, George Weidinger, John Cunningham, J. B. Cooper.

Alderman—J. B. Sullivan.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Liberal Republicans—W. K. Sullivan, A. F. Stevenson, Henry Ender, A. Geare, A. C. Sebell, Adam Baer, B. Ames.

Democrats—Theo. Schintz, Edward Kehoe, Wm. Devine, Dr. B. W. Lee, Wm. C. McClure, Martin White, Edward Ames, Dr. C. J. Shields.

Alderman—J. T. Corcoran.

HYDE PARK.

At the Liberal Republican primary meeting in Hyde Park, Oct. 5, 1872, the following named persons were chosen to represent Hyde Park in the County Convention the 7th instant: J. W. Waughop, G. C. Sampson, S. A. Downer.

Ward Meetings.

FIFTH WARD.

The supporters of Greeley and Koerner met at Falkenberg's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets, Saturday evening. The hall was filled. Mr. McKindley, President of the Club, introduced Sidney Thomas, Esq., who addressed the meeting substantially as follows:

The charges against the present Administration of extravagance, corruption and misrule are sustained by the recent elections. The cohorts of Grantism descended upon North Carolina, Vermont, Maine, and Georgia, sustained by the full power and patronage of the General Government. And, although they still hold the most of these States, they have sustained an aggregate loss of nearly thirty thousand in the reduction of their old majorities. Given the same percentage of gain in the Middle States, and the election of Horace Greeley is inevitable. That man who, it is said, bet $10,000 on Grant and afterwards contributed $1,000 towards the Louisville Convention, evidently knew that something had to be done. As Mr. Greeley's prospects grow brighter and brighter as the campaign progresses, the anxiety of the office-holders' party is apparent. ...

Do you want proof of extravagance? Tell me why thirty-seven regiments cost the people $37,000,000 annually in times of peace! ...

...

Knowest thou the land where the lemon trees bloom,
Where the gold orange gleams in the deep thicket's gloom,
Where the wind ever soft from the blue heaven blows,
And the groves are of myrtle, and laurel, and rose.

If you do not find this prophecy of the German poet literally fulfilled, do not forget that through this country lately swept the hurricane of war and the tempest of death. ...

FIFTH WARD (WIGWAM).

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club, of the Fifth Ward, was held Saturday evening, at the Wigwam, Douglas place, near Cottage Grove avenue, the President, Alfred Cowles, Esq., in the chair.

Hon. Jesse O. Norton said he was for Horace Greeley and for reform. ...

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday evening by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Seventeenth Ward at No. 58 Clybourn avenue. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Arno Voss, President of the Seventeenth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club. The first speaker was Henry B. Hamilton, candidate for Senator from the Sixth District, who made a very able and eloquent speech, ... Mr. W. C. McClure followed and made a telling speech. ...

LIBERAL SCANDINAVIANS.

The Scandinavians in favor of Greeley and Brown held a mass meeting last evening at No. 83 East Chicago avenue. The large hall was crowded to suffocation.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles C. Sundell, the President of the Club. ...

Thomas J. Turner was introduced. ...

Mr. C. F. Peterson, editor of "Nya Verlden," addressed the meeting in the Swedish language. ...

Captain Eric Johnson showed up the shallowness and inconsistencies of the arguments used by the Grantites to cajole the Scandinavians into supporting the present corrupt and inefficient Administration, in such a convincing manner that those who came to scoff went away to pray.

The meeting then adjourned.

Hyde Park Liberals.

According to announcement, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the solid men of Hyde Park assembled at the Town Hall at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, to form a Greeley and Brown Club, which was done, commencing with about three voters.

The following permanent organization was effected: Guy C. Sampson, President; John W. Waughop, Dr. J. G. Trine, Asa D. Waldron, T. Fitch, and Michael Doyle, Vice-Presidents; C. Young, Secretary, and John Bonner, Treasurer.

Executive Committee: A. D. Waldron, Chairman, S. A. Downer, Charles E. Pope, H. ... J. W. Bonfield, Charles L. Kidder and ... Doyle.

On taking the chair the venerable Judge ... remarked that no man was ever more surprised and delighted than he, at the news of the nomination of good Horace Greeley for President of the United States.

James Wadsworth, candidate for State Senator, said he was not a public speaker, ...

Mr. T. Moran followed in a neat speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

Announcement.

There will be a meeting of Liberals at North Side Headquarters, 134 Wabash avenue, this evening. Arrangements will be made to receive the latest election news from 8 o'clock to midnight. Addresses are expected from Hon. ... F. Farnsworth, Hon. J. C. Stoughton, ... Fuller, and others.

ANOTHER GREELEY CLUB.

At a meeting of Liberals held at No. ... street, the following officers ... A Greeley and Koerner meeting will be held this evening at John Senter's, ... Good speakers will talk.

IOWA.

Proceedings of the Iowa Presbyterian Synod in Session at Dubuque.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 6.—At Saturday's session, after the usual devotional exercises, the Committee on Bills and Overtures reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, protesting against the action of the ... abolishing capital punishment in ... terizing the action as hasty and ... earnestly recommending the ... ject before the people.

A resolution was adopted recommending each Presbytery be required to furnish a narrative of the state of religion in their bounds to the Synod at the opening of the sessions, ... 1871.

At the afternoon session the report of the Treasurer of the Synod presented and ... followed by a few remarks by Rev. ... of Chicago, in relation to Bethel Home, ...

At the conclusion of Dr. Helmbach's ... Rev. James Knox, of Cedar Rapids, ... sermon ... taking his text from John 1st chapter ... verse: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

At the evening session, Rev. A. M. ... Storm Lake, Ia., read a chapter from ... Haggai, on what he called church ... was followed by short addresses ... subject by Revs. Carroll, Wilson, and ... giving some interesting statistics ... garding the education of young men for missionaries.

UTAH.

Territorial Fair—Mormon Conference—American Fork Railroad Completed.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 6.—The Territorial fair closed a three days' session yesterday. There was a full attendance, and a creditable display of agricultural and domestic products and stock.

The Forty-second Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter-Day Saints commenced to-day. The ... crowded with members of the church from all parts of the Territory. ... Apostles Pratt and Hyde delivered ... day. The Conference continued ...

The American Fork Narrow Gauge Railroad is in running order, and will connect with the Utah Southern in a few days. The business ... large.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—BEEVES—The market opened this week with a fair attendance ... and country buyers who were anxious ... cattle, and quite willing to pay ... ures for good quality. ...

MILCH COWS—But few in ...

SHEEP AND LAMBS— ...

HOGS—Prices unchanged ...

HORSES—No business ...

THE CAMPAIGN.

An Anti-Grant ... in Connecticut Yesterday.

Large Liberal Gains ... Every Town ... State.

Predictions as to ... of To-Day's Election.

The Liberal ... Georgia ...

A Greeley ... by ...

Boutwell's ... Condemned ...

A LIBERAL ...

Special Dispatch ...

NEW YORK, ... -Grant victory ... rived here to-night ... Connecticut will ... Greeley, and it is ... to-morrow ...